

596
21
R

GEOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL
A C C O U N T
OF THE
PRINCIPALITY
OF
CATALONIA,
AND
EARLDOM
OF
B A R C E L O N A.
CONTAINING

The Description of that Country and
City, and of all other Places of Note,
and its Principal Rivers, the Succe-
sion of its Princes, and all Notable
Revolutions from the first Ages, to
this Present time.

5.67

L O N D O N:
Printed for J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1705.



A

GEOGRAPHICAL and HISTORICAL
 A C C O U N T
 OF THE
 PRINCIPALITY
 OF
 CATALONIA,
 AND
 EARLDOM of *BARCELONA*.

C H A P. I.

Of the Principality of Catalonia in General.

THIS Province of Spain, bearing the Title of a Principality, and not of a Kingdom, as some others of less Note are still call'd, is by the English generally writ and pronounced *Catalonia*, by the French, *Catalogne*, and by the Spaniards, *Cataluna*, and formerly *Cathaluna*. Authors differ very much about the Original or Etymology of this Name *Cataluna*: Some say the Natives still call'd in Spanish, *Catalanes*, at first bore the Name of *Castellanes*; being a very ancient Nation, inhabiting this Country, and bordering upon the *Acetani*. To confirm this Opinion, they urge the Remains of Antiquity that appear in very many places, retaining the

Name of *Castello*, as *Castello de Amposta*, *Castel Dasenes*, *Castello de Far-fana*, *Castellon de Ampurias*, and many others of this sort ; and of this Opinion are *Florian de Campo*, whose Opinion *Hieronimo Zurita* follows. Others affirm the Name of *Catalonia* was taken from *Anger Catalon*, or *Cartalon*, a French or German Commander, and Governor of *Aquitain* under *Charles Martel*, who came into these Parts to the assistance of the Christians, overrun by the *Moors*, and was very successful against them, recovering a great part of the Country in the Year 734. Of this Opinion is *Beuter*, and *Roderick Mendez Silva* seems to approve it. *Volaterran*, and others of good Note, will have it, that the *Goths* and *Alans* having entered and settled in this part of *Spain*, before any other, that is, in the Year 417, from those two Nations it had first the Name of *Gothalania*, and corruptly *Catalaluna*, and *Cataluna*. This Opinion seems more probable than the others, both on Account of the Antiquity and Resemblance of the Names ; yet there are those who deduce it from the *Catti*, another Nation, who came in with the *Alans*, and so form *Catalania*, and thence *Cataluna*. Thus much for the Name ; as for the Situation of the Country.

Catalonia is the part of *Spain* which reaches farthest to the Eastward, and lies betwixt 40 and 42 degrees and a half of North Latitude. The whole Circumference of it is about 160 Leagues, including the County of *Roussillon*, which is now cut off from it, as being United to *France*, and wholly resign'd by the Crown of *Spain*, in several Treaties.

On the North it borders all along with *France*, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenean Mountains* ; on the West with the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and a small part of that of *Valentia*, from the first of which it is separated in part by the Rivers *Noguera* and *Mataruna*, and some Hills, and from the latter by the River *Cenia*. On the South and East, the Waters of the *Mediterranean* wash its Shores, and form several Trading Ports, which serve to enrich the Country. The Land is a mixture of Plains and Mountains, that part next to *France* being most Hilly ; but farther in, there are large and delightful Levels. The Temperature of the Climate is a mean betwixt Heat and Cold, being neither so much scorch'd in Summer, as the more Southern part of *Andaluzia* ; nor so sharp in Winter, as *Asturias*, *Gallicia*, and *Biscay*, or even as the Heart of *Spain*, because the Sea and the Hills do so moderate the Seasons, that no extremity of Weather is felt in any of them. The Soil, which of it self is good and fruitful, receives the Benefit of this Temperature, for neither is it quite burnt up by the scorching Sun, nor kept back and starv'd by severe Frosts. Besides, it every where abounds in Pleasant Streams, whose Waters Fertilize the Ground, and make it produce

produce all things in Plenty that are for the Support of Human Life. The greatest of these Rivers, not to mention others of less Note, are *Ebro*, which having cross'd over a great part of old *Castile*, all *Navarre* and *Aragon*, enters *Catalonia* at *Mequinenza*; and having water'd the South West part of this Province, falls into the *Mediterranean*, below the City *Tortosa*. The next River of Note is *Lobregat*, whose Spring is on the Hills above *Baga*, whence it runs almost a Southern Course, and loses it self in the *Mediterranean* at some distance from *Barcelona*. Next is the River *Ter*, rising near the little Town of *St. Pau*, and running by *Girona* and *Torcella*, Eastward, ends like the others in the *Mediterranean*. The River *Francoli* descends from some Hills between *Spluga* and *Sarreal*, whence its Course is Southward to *Tarragona*, and there expires like the others. Near *Barcelona* is another small River, call'd *Besos*, whose Origin is by *Centella* on the Mountains, whose Waters it conveys, as has been said, into the Sea, near that great City. The River *Noguera* comes from the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and running to the Southward as a Boundary betwixt *Catalonia* and *Aragon*, delivers up its Waters above *Lerida*, and betwixt that and *Balaguer* into the *Segre*. This *Segre* is another Offspring of the *Pyrenean Mountains* near *Andorra*, whence it drives away South West, as passing by *Urge*, *Balaguer* and *Lerida*, joyns the *Ebro* near *Mequinenza*. *Pallars* is also a Stream from the *Pyreneans*, and directs its Course just in the midst, between the two last above mentioned, paying Tribute to the *Segre* near *Balaguer*. *Sio* and *Bragos* are two Streams of less Note, which having run their short Race to the Westward, put in their little Stocks to increase the *Segre*. These are the only Waters worth mentioning, tho' there is an Infinite Number of lesser Streams, all of them considerable enough to be valued by the Natives for enriching their Soil, yet such as for the most part cannot Merit a Name in a Description.

The Natural Product of the Country, and which it has in a great Plenty, is excellent Wheat, rich Wine, sweet Oil, exquisite Honey, delicious Fruit of all sorts, abundance of Cattle both great and small; swarms of Fowl, great store of Deer, Hares, Rabbets, and all other Game; good Hemp, fine Flax, excellent Saffron, and all sorts of Grain, variety of all Herbs; a considerable Quantity of Silk, fine Wool; infinite Fish and Salt. It has also Mines and Quarries, and much Gold and Silver was formerly carried hence into other Parts, but now those Mines are either lost or drein'd. Iron there is still, much curious Marble, fine Alabaster, rich Jasper, and much Coral. The Language of this Country is the ancient *Limosine*, or that of the Country about *Limoges* in *France*, brought hither and into *Aragon* by King *Jayme* or *James*, Sirnam'd the Conqueror,

for, when he came out of *France*, yet with a great mixture of *Spanish*, some *Arabick*, and other Languages ; so that this Language in it self is not intelligible to any *Spaniard*, as may appear by many Books of their Printing in former times, but at Present all the People speak a sort of broken *Spanish*, some better and some worse, as in all Countries, but such as may be understood ; the Politer and better sort speaking true *Castilian*. The People have generally sharp and ready Wits, and are Warlike, which makes so many of their Commonality always in Arms, and the *Castilians* and other *Spaniards* will scarce allow the *Catalonians* for their Countrymen, looking upon them as a Disloyal and Faithless People, as indeed they have given sufficient reason in most Ages for the Charge, as may be seen hereafter. However, this is generally to be understood of the common and mean sort, who are generally half Barbarous, and would rather Rob than Work, which makes them always joyn with any that enters their Country, in hopes of Plundering their Neighbours. But the Gentry and Great Men have always preserv'd their Reputation, and been esteem'd Men of Honour, Worth and Gallantry.

In this Principality there are eleven Cities, *viz.* *Barcelona*, *Tarragona*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Urgel*, *Girona*, *Elna*, *Vique*, *Solsona*, *Balaguer*, and *Manresa*, of all which we shall speak in their Places ; one Archbischoprick, which is *Tarragona* ; eight Bishopricks, *Barcelona*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, *Urgel*, *Girona*, *Elna*, *Vique*, and *Solsona* ; abundance of considerable Towns, some of which shall be spoken of hereafter, and a vast Number of Villages, 28 Miter Abbeys, 30000 Churches, 13 strong Towns along the Coast, and seven Universities. Its Arms are, *Or*, four Bars *Sanguin*, given to it in the Year 873, in the Reign of *Charles the Bald*, of *France*, who in his Wars with the *Normans* was afflsted by *Godfrey*, Earl of *Barcelona*, call'd the *Hairy*, who being desperately Wounded, the King came to him, and dipping his four Fingers in his Blood, drew them along *Godfrey's* Gilt Shield from top to bottom, saying, *Earl*, these shall be your Arms. This Principality under the *Romans*, was part of the Province *Tarracensis*, all which took its Name from the City *Tarragona*, then the Capital of all the Province, as it continu'd for many Years. Besides *Tarracensis*, it was by another name call'd *Hispania Citerior*, or the nearer *Spain*, because nearer to *Rome*, than the Provinces *Lusitania* and *Betica*, call'd *Hispania Ulterior*, or the farther *Spain*, because remoter from *Rome*.

C H A P. II.

Of the City of Barcelona.

THE City *Barcelona*, Metropolis of the Province of *Catalonia*, and one of the best in *Spain*, and inferior to but few in *Europe*, which are not the Capitals of Princes, being it self an Ancient Earldom, equivalent to many Kingdoms, as shall appear in its Place; this City, I say, is seated on the Banks of the *Mediterranean*, betwixt the Rivers *Lobregat* and *Besos*, which pay the Tribute of their Waters to the Sea on both sides of it. The Coast it stands on is open, and affords a good Road, where there is safe Anchoring for Ships of all sorts, but the Port is not capacious for Fleets; however, here is so much of a Harbour as has made this City a Place of a considerable Trade and Commerce in all Ages, tho' it had much more, when all the Trade of the *East Indies* came by *Caravans*, or up the *Red Sea* into *Turky* and *Egypt*, and was thence distributed to all parts of *Europe*. It is built in the shape of a half Moon, in a large Plain, at the Foot of the Mountain *Monjuyque*, which overlooks it. Next the Sea, besides the Wall, it has two Bastions, the Wall on the Land side, has some little Bastions, after the old Manner of Fortification, having no other Out-work, but only the Ditch before it. The Walls themselves are not very strong, as having Ramparts but in some Places, and in others are single Stone-Work. There are Nine Gates to the City, all of 'em Beautiful and Magnificent, Fair and Stately, the Streets strait and wide, the Churches Beautiful and Rich, the Gardens curious, and many Noble Fountains of Excellent Water, for the use of the Inhabitants. The Territory is abundantly stor'd with Necessaries for Sustenance and Delight, as producing Plenty of Wheat, rich Wines, Oil, Fowl, Cattle, Fruit, Honey, Wood, and all sorts of Game; and the Sea furnishing variety of excellent Fish; besides all about there are abundance of Orchards, delightful, and furnish'd with all sorts of Varieties. There is very curious Glass made here, little inferior to that of *Venice*, once so much in Request. The Chamber of the City, or Publick Bank, has always been in great Credit; and the Common Treasury of all the Money'd People of those Parts. This City sends Representatives to the *Cortes*, or Parliament. Its Arms are, Quarterly, 1st: Argent, St. George's Cross Gules. 2dly. Or, the four Bars of *Catalonia*, Gules; the 3d like the 2d, the 4th like the 1st. The Inhabitants about

bout 15000 Families, and among them abundance of Gentry and Persons of Quality, nine Parishes, nineteen Monasteries of Friars, fifteen Nuns, six Colleges, and six Hospitals.

In the Year 1365, the City was Honour'd with the Privilege of having a Council ; in 1493, with a Royal Court of Judicature ; in 1497, with the Court of the Inquisition, and in 1536, with a Learned University, which was new modell'd by King Philip II. in 1561. Some Authors, fond of Antiquity, tho' never so groundless, will have *Barcelona* to have been built by *Hercules*, the *Egyptian*, in the Year 2305, from the Creation, which is 1656, before the Redemption of Man, and the Mountain to have been call'd the Mountain of *Jupiter*, and corruptly *Monjique* ; which others with as little reason derive from the *Jews*, as having been their Burying-Place, say they, and add, that the City had its Name from the Ninth Boat, arriving at this Place, which therefore they call'd *Barca Nona* ; as if the *Jews* above 2000 years since had spoke the *Spanish* of this Age. D. Roderick Archbishop of *Toledo*, will have the *Grecian Hercules* to have been the Founder ; and adds, that the Name was corrupted from *Barcinon*, which he pretends signifies Shells, the Houses of the Fishermen, then living there, being like Shells. These are rather Notions, than Authorities or Proofs, for we have one much better grounded upon History than any of them, which is that *Amilcar Barcinus*, Father to the Famous *Hannibal*, built this Place 250 years before the Incarnation of Christ, and call'd it of his own Name *Barcinone*, corruptly *Barcelona* ; in further Confirmation whereof, there are still some Antient Towers, to be seen, with *Bull-heads* on them, which are the Arms of the City *Carthage*. The two *Scipio's* enlarg'd it in the Year 210 before Christ, which *Scipio Africanus* inclosed, changing its first Name into that of *Favencia*, from the favour he shew'd it ; but afterwards the old Name return'd. *Augustus Caesar* made it a *Roman Colony*, giving it his Uncle's Name and his own, which made *Julia Augusta*. The Emperor *Claudius* still enlarg'd it. *Ataulfus* the first *Spanish King* of the *Goths* made it his Residence in the Year 416, and lies bury'd near the Cathedral. St. *James the Apostle* is said to have preach'd the Faith here and founded the Church, constituting *Theodosius* ; or, as others say *Etherius*, the first Bishop. To this Cathedral belong eleven Dignified Priests, thirty four Canons, or Prebends, 12 Parvors, which are a sort of Petty Cannons, 200 Simple Benefices, and 80 Personal, besides Chaplains. The Bishops Revenue is 12000 Ducats. Close by the Church is the House call'd *Capitulimona*, where 300 Poor are fed every day. In the year 717, this City fell under the Dominion of the *Moors*, and was recover'd from them by Count *Borrel* in 286, and having been lost again, was finally

nally retaken by the said Earl in 993. *Synods* of the *Spanish Nation* have been kept here in the years 540, 599, 681 and 1068. in which last, the *Gothick Ceremonies* were abolish'd, and the *Roman* introduc'd. The *Cortes* have been held here in the Reigns of most Kings and under the Earls of *Barcelona*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Cities of Tarragona and Tortosa.

TARRAGONA

IS seated on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*; betwixt the Rivers *Gaya* and *Francoli*, which lose themselves in the Sea close by it. This was the Metropolis of the whole Province from it, call'd, *Tarraconensis* by the *Romans*. It stands on the brink of a pleasant and delightful Hill; at the Foot whereof is a safe Harbour for small Ships, resorted to from several Parts. The ancient Walls were 40842 Yards in compass, of so great an Extent was it in those days; the Circumference of those which now inclose it, is 2361 Yards. In these are six Gates, within an inexhaustible Well of excellent Water. St. *Francis's* Square, or Market-place, was once a *Roman Amphitheater*, in which is a beautiful Fountain of Water. Its Climate is so temperate, that the Trees bear Fruit and Blossoms in *December*. The Territory all beautify'd with thousands of delightful Gardens and Orchards, besides abundance of pleasant Country Seats. The Fields abound in Corn, Wine, Oil, Herbs, Fowl, Cattle, Game, Hemp and Flax, which is thence transported to several Parts, and the Sea furnishes it plentifully with Fish. The City Arms are, *Wavy* from top to bottom *Argent* and *Azure*; with a *Crown* for the Crest. The Inhabitants amount to 3000 Families, among whom much Gentry and other Persons of Note; in four Parishes, with 8 Monasteries of Friers, one of Nuns, a Stately Hospital, and an University. The Chimerical Foundation of it is ascrib'd to *Tubal*, *Noab's* Grandson, in the year of the World, 1840, and before the Birth of Christ, 2121; but this is seeking for Antiquity beyond Probability. *Florian do Campo* says its Name originally was *Tarracoa*, signifying an Assembly of *Shepherds*, and corruptly *Tarragona*. Other Authors with as little likelihood bring it from *Tarraco*, or *Tarracon*, King of *Ethiopia* and *Ægypt*, whom they bring into *Spain* 730 Years before the Birth of Christ.

Christ. There are also those who will have it built by *Hercules the Egyptian*; and others by *Tenuer the Greek*, and to be by them call'd *Terragona*, that is, Quadrangular, whence *Tarragona*. After all these Fancies, what we have most certain is, that it was built by the *Scipio's*, about the Year 210 before Christ, which *Spanish Authors* will have to be the Rebuilding. The same *Scipio's* made it the Metropolis of the Province, and a *Roman Colony*, under whose Jurisdiction were 44 Towns; they also built its Walls, near which they say they were bury'd, when overthrown by the *Carthaginians*. Here *Augustus Cesar* in the Year of Grace 23, receiv'd Ambassadors from several parts, and particularly from *India* and *Scythia*; and here he put out that Decree or Edict mention'd by *St. Luke* for all the World to be Tax'd. The People of this City erected a Temple in Honour of *Augustus*, which was afterwards repair'd by the Emperor *Adrian*. The Emperor *Antoninus Pius* enlarg'd the Haven. *Tarragona* made a vigorous Defence against the *Moors*, but was by them taken in 719, and utterly raz'd, all the Inhabitants being put to the Sword, and continued desart till the Year 1088, when Pope *Urban II.* order'd *D. Bernard*, Archbishop of *Toledo* to rebuild and restore it to its Dignity, which was done; and 2 or 3 years after *D. Berengarius* Bishop of *Vique* was remov'd to this place. The Pope gave it to *D. Ramon Berenguel*, Earl of *Barcelona*, who appointed *S. Oldegrinus* Bishop of *Barcelona*, Archbishop of it, by Bull from the Pope. This Prelate rebuilt the Cathedral, which some pretend had been founded by the Apostle *St. James*, who, as they say, took Shipping here for *Jerusalem*, leaving his Disciple *Agatodorus* Bishop: But what Authority there is for all this, I know not. The Archbishoprick is worth 16000 Ducats a Year to its Prelate. Several National Councils or Synods have been held here, in the Years 450, 516, 1180, 1241, 1276, 1291, 1341, 1393, 1429 and 1564. Here the Emperor *Adrian* held a General Assembly of all the Nobility of *Spain*; where it was Enacted, That the eldest Son should be a Soldier, the second a Schollar, and the third a Civil Officer. The *Cortes* have been held here by four Kings of *Arragon*.

TORTOSA

Stands four Leagues from the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, and banks of the great River *Ebro*, which falls into the Sea near it, first forming a safe Harbour for Ships, besides which there is a good Bay of the Sea that comes up to the City. It is seated in the midst of a delightful Wood, pleasant for its great variety of Trees and Plants, and has

a Bridg over the River, built Ten Sea-Boats, The Walls are old and weak, but of a great Compas, without any Outworks, only there is an antient Castle call'd *Zuda*. The Gates are five, 78 Streets, and a spacious handsome Square or Market-place on the Bank of the River, planted with Poplar Trees, near which are two Towers to defend it, call'd *Carroba* and *Campredo*, the Remains of Antiquity. Without it is a beautiful Plain, six Leagues in length, and 2 in Breadth, a most fruitful Soil, water'd by the River running through the midst of it, and producing Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruic, Herbs, Timber for Shipping, and Palm-Trees ; besides, it has Plenty of Fowl, Game, Cattle, and considerable Quantities of Silk made here into Sarcenets, which serve all *Catalonia* and *Aragon* ; and the River yields variety of Fish. There are abundance of curious Springs, Quarries of Jasper-stone and Salt-pits. The City-Arms are, A Castle (the colour of neither Field nor Bearing mention'd) and about it like an Orl, these words in Spanish, *Protect us under the Shadow of your Wings* ; directed to the Blessed Virgin, who with a Rib-bond in one hand, holds the Crest, being a Ship sailing before the Wind. The Patronesses of this City are, St. *Claudia* and St. *Cordula*, of the Number of the 11000 Virgins, whose Heads are said to be here ever since the Year, 1351. The Inhabitants are about 3000 Families, among whom many Gentlemen and Persons of Note, in four Parishes, seven Monasteries of Friers, two of Nuns, an Hospital, and an University founded in the Year, 1540, and enlarg'd in 1573. The pretended Founder of the City, according to Authors that are fond of Antiquity, was *Iberus* King of *Spain*, in the Year of the World, 1961, and 2000 before the Birth of Christ, calling it *Ibera*. *Scipio* when he govern'd *Spain* is most likely to have built it, for he gave it the name of *Deriosa*, corruptly *Tortosa*, and made it a *Municipium*, or Free Town. The *Moors* took it in the Year 716, and it was recover'd by *D. Ramon Berenguel*, last Earl of *Barcelona*, and Prince of *Aragon*, in 1149, who new Peopled and took the Title of Marquess of it, restoring the Episcopal See two years after. The *Moors* laid Siege to it again, but it was bravely defended with the Assistance of the Women, who had therefore many Privileges granted them ; as, that they might wear as a Mark of Honour, a Crimson Flambeau on a Scapular, which they call *Passatiempo* ; and that at Weddings they should take place of the Men, tho' they be Judges. St. *Paul* is said to have Preach'd here in the Year 64, and to have constituted St. *Rufus* of *Cyrene*, Bishop. The Cathedral erected in the Year 1347, is one of the best Structures in the Principality ; to which belong 11 Dignified Clergymen, 20 Canons, or Prebends, and as many Petty-Canons. Under the Diocels are 125 Towns and Villages, which

yield the Bishop a Revenue of 14000 Ducats. This City enjoys Many Privileges, and among them that of making Laws within it self. The *Cortes* have met here under several Kings. On the 6th of March, 1634, *Mary Hortego*, Wife to *John Xinto*, was deliver'd in the Hospital of this City of a Monster, with two very beautiful Heads, three Hands, and three Feet, and eight Fingers and Toes on each of them ; it was Baptized, and dy'd within half an hour.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Cities of Lerida, Urgel, Girona, Elna, Vique, Solsona, Balaguer, and Manresa.

L E R I D A

LERIDA is on the Borders of *Catalonia* next to *Aragon*, and on the Banks of the River *Segre*, over which it has a good Bridg, not far from which the River *Cinca* is lost in the *Segre*. The City is Triangular, seated on the Top of a Hill, and coming down the side of it to a delicious Plain. It has an old Stone Wall, without any other Fortification, 7 Gates, and good Buildings, is subject to Fogs in Winter ; but abounds in Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruit, Herbs, Fowl, Cattle, Fish and Game. About it are abundance of curious Gardens, and other Places of Pleasure, and it is famous for making good Gloves. Its Arms are those of *Catalonia*, charg'd with a Branch of three Flower de Luces, which were once four, but one of them taken away for *Valencia*, on an Escutcheon Crown'd, the Colours not mention'd. The Inhabitants amount to about 3000 Families, among whom many of Quality, in six Parishes, nine Monasteries of Friars, two of Nuns, and a good Hospital, and a Famous University, Founded by King *Jayme*, or *James II. of Aragon*. Some make the Fabulous King *Brigus*, others *Cicorus*, the Builders of this City, which others as fabulously attribute to the Trojans. The Truth is it was built by the *Ilergetes*, a People among the *Celtiberi* of Spain, who call'd it *Ilerda*, corruptly *Lerida*, where *Afranius* and *Petrejus*, Pompey's Legates, were defeated by *Julius Caesar*. *Augustus Caesar* beautify'd and made it a *Municipium*, or Free Town. The Moors, when they overran Spain, made themselves Masters of it, and *Don Ramon Berenguer*, last Earl of *Barcelona*

one recover'd it in 1149, restoring the Bishop's See to it, which had been remov'd to *Roda*. Lovers of Antiquity will have St. *Paul* to have Preach'd here, and to have left St. *Licerius* Bishop of it. The Bishop's Revenue is 12000 Ducats. There is a Tradition that *Herod Antipas* retir'd to and liv'd in this City, with his Mistress *Herodias* and her dancing Daughter, when they were Banish'd, and that they were all drown'd together in the River *Segre*, pretending to Dance on it when it was frozen over. National Councils have been kept here in 523, 524, 525, 528, and 546, and the *Cortes* have been held here under several Kings.

U R G E L

Lies betwixt two Mountains on the Banks of the River *Segre*, not far from the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, has an ancient Stone Wall, without any Modern Fortification, and an old Castle. The Territory or Land about it is so wonderful fertil, especially for Corn, that it yields an hundred for one, besides abundance of all sorts of Fruit and particularly Almonds, feeds Multitudes of Cattle, Game and Fowl, and the River swarms in Fish. The Inhabitants of the City are not above 600 Families, many of Note; in two Parishes, and three Monasteries of Friars. Its Arms are those of its ancient Earls, being *Checky, Or, and Sable*. The Fabulous Founder is reputed to have been *Hercules the Egyptian*, in the Year of the World 1309, and 1652 before the Birth of Christ; but the likeliest is, it was built by the *Sardones*, a People of the Earldom of *Roussillon*. St. *Ctesiphon* Disciple to St. *James* the Apostle is said to have Preach'd the Faith here; but in the Year 527, we find *Justus* was Bishop. The Revenue of the Bishoprick is worth 9000 Ducats a Year. In November 1184. it rain'd Blood in this City, with such a dreadful Earthquake and violent Storm, that many Buildings were overturn'd, and several Persons kill'd, which was follow'd the next Year by a great Famine: It was formerly an Earldom, and *Ermengaud de Moncada* the first Earl, after whom it was in the Family of the *Armengoles*. The ancient names of it were, *Orgelium, Urgella, Urgela, and Orgia*.

G I R O N A.

This City lies along the side of a Hill, on the delighful Banks of the pleasant River *Tera*, which washes its ancient Walls, in which are four Gates, almost in a Triangle. On the Top of the Hill stands the Cathedral, the Bishops Pallace, and the Tower call'd *Gironela*. The Territory abounds in Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruit, Foul, Game, Cattle

Cattle and Fish from the River, and there is very good Paper made in it. The Inhabitants are about 2500 Families, many Gentlemen of Quality; three Parishes, nine Monasteries of Friars, four of Nuns, and a good Hospital. The City Arms are those of *Catalonia*, charg'd with a square Scutcheon undy wavy *Gules* and *Azure*. Here is an university erected in the Year 1561 by King *Philip II.* of *Spain*. The fabulous Founder of the City is reported to be *Gerion*, in the Year of the World 2171 and 1790 before the Birth of Christ; calling it *Geriona* corruptly *Girona*, a fable taken from the resemblance of the Names. St. *Narcissus* Preach'd the Faith here in the Year 257. In proces of time it was made a Bishoprick, which is worth to its Prelate 8000 Ducats a Year. The Altar of the Cathedral is of great Value, being all of precious Stones. *Sandoval* Writes that *Amalaricus*, King of the *Goths*, assembled a National Council in this place, where others met in the Years 461, 517, 520, and 1143.

The eldest Sons of the Kings of *Arragon* had the Title of Dukes of *Girona* from the Year 1351, till that of 1414, when *Alonso*, the Son of King *Ferdinand* the first took that of Prince of *Girona*, which was afterwards continu'd. The *Cortes* were here under *D. Roman Berenguel*, last Earl of *Barcelona*, and under *D. Jayme*, or *James II. King of Aragon*. The Ancient name of it was *Gerunda*.

E L N A

At the Foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, on the Coast of the Mediterranean, and Banks of the River *Tech*, stands this City in a Plain, wall'd, and has a Castle, and a plentiful Territory abounding in Corn, Wine, Oyl, Cattle, Foul, Game and Fish. Its Arms, a Golden Star of 12 Points, the Colour of the Field not mention'd. The number of the Inhabitants is but small, and there is but one Parish, and one Monastery of Capucins. *Constantine the Great* founded, and call'd it *Helena*, from his Mother *Helen*, whence by corruption came *Elna*. Here the Tyrant *Magnentius* his Party murder'd *Constans*, the Eldest Son of *Constantine*. It was once a Bishoprick, but the See was remov'd to *Perpignan*, where it continues. This place is in the County of *Roussillon*, and but two miles South from *Perpignan*, and being now with that County annex'd to *France*, needed not to be mention'd, but as it was part of the Ancient *Catalonia*.

V I C Q U E :

Or, as we commonly write it, *Vich*, a small City almost in a Peninsula, made by the Rivers *Ter* and *Gurre*, which almost encompass it, 12 Miles North from *Barcelona*, at the Foot of a parcel of Hills, wall'd, has seven Gates and three Bridges, and near it a fruitful Plain, which supplies it with Corn, Wine, Oil, Fowl, Cattle, Fruit; particularly with Chestnuts and Game, as do the Rivers with Fish. On the Mountain call'd *Mosen*, two Leagues from the City, are found excellent white and purple *Amethysts* and *Topazes*. The City Arms are, those of *Catalonia*, charg'd with a *Cross*, counter-chang'd with the Colours of the *Catalonian Arms*, the Escutcheon Crown'd. The Inhabitants about 1200 Families, one Parish, eight Monasteries of Friars, two of Nuns, and an Hospital. Because it was once call'd *Ausa*, those who are fond of Antiquity, will have it to be built by the People call'd *Ausonii*, brought out of *Italy* by *Hercules the Egyptian*. The *Romans* either built or enlarg'd, and call'd it *Vicus Aquarius*, or the Watry Quarter; as also *Aqua Voconia*, from *Vicus* by Corruption came the present Name of *Vicque*. The Emperor *Ludovicus Pius* recover'd it from the *Moors* in the Year 825. It is a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, and worth 6000 Ducats a Year to its Prelate. A Synod was held here in the Year 1027, and another in 1029.

S O L S O N A

Stands upon the River *Cordoner*, at the foot of the Mountains, three Leagues North of *Cardona*, in a pleasant Plain, is Wall'd, and has two Castles, the old and the new, the Hills about it producing Corn, Oil, and Wine, and feeding much Cattle. Great Quantities of dry'd Peaches are sent from hence to several Parts. A Fair is kept here on St. *Mark's Day*, another at *Michaelmas*, and a third in *Easter Holy-Days*. The City Arms, *Gules*, a *Castle*, *Cross*, and *Thistle*, *Or*. It is thinly Inhabited, and has but one Parish, and two Monasteries of Friars, and is an University. Pope *Clement VIII.* made it a Bishoprick at the Request of King *Philip II.* in the Year 1593, which is worth 4000 Ducats a Year to its Prelate.

B A L A G U E R

On the Banks of the River *Segre*, over which it has a good Stone Bridge, Three Leagues North East of *Lerida*, at the Foot of a Hill, has old Walls, and a Ditch, and an ancient Castle; its Territory producing all Necessaries for Human Life. The Inhabitants are not above 800 Families, One Parish, Three Monasteries of Fryers, and one of Nuns. Here is an Image of our Saviour in great Veneration, reported to have been made by *Nicodemus*. The City Arms, *Party per Saltire* in chief and base the Bars of *Catalonia*, the two Side Quarters checky *Or*, and *Sable*, the Escutcheon crown'd. Antiquaries pretend it was founded by *Hercules the Egyptian*, others, by King *Sicorius*, who they pretend called it *Balaguer*, signifying the Lordship of the Valleys; but in what Language I know not. *Don Armengol Earl of Urgel*, recover'd it from the Moors in the Year 1091, Its ancient Name is *Ballegorium*.

M A N R E S A.

Ten Leagues North of *Barcelona*, on the River *Cardoner*, which a little below it falls into the *Lobregat*, seated in a spacious Plain, wall'd; and has an old Castle and plentiful Territory. It contains about 1000 Inhabitants, one Parish, Five Monasteries of Fryers, and one of Nuns. The City Arms, the Bars of *Catalonia*, charg'd in the Honour Point with an open Hand proper. Its ancient Name was *Minorissa*, corruptly *Manresa*, fabulously conceited to have been built by *Hercules the Egyptian*. *D. Ramon Berenguel the Elder, Earl of Barcelona*, recover'd it from the Moors in the Year 1038.

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

Of the Towns in Catalonia,

P E R P I G N A N.

This Place has been long in the hands of the *French*, being the Capital of the County of *Roussillon*, which is annex'd to the Crown of *France*, but having been always reckoned a part of *Catalonia*, it may have a Place here as such. The Town is seated on the River *Teth*, not far from the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, and about 10 Leagues South from *Narbonne*, and 2 North from *Elna*. It is Wall'd, and has a very strong Castle; well defended with Cannon. The Territory inferior to none for Fruitfulness, as producing all things in Plenty, that are for sustenance or delight. The Arms of the Town are those of *Catalonia*, charg'd with St. John Baptist proper. It is populous, the Inhabitants amounting to about 4000, who have a great Trade of Cloth, the Parishes four, eight Monasteries of Friers and Nuns. An University was erected here by *Peter the Fourth King of Aragon*, in the Year 1349. To omit ancient Fables, it was built in the Year 1066 by *Guinard, Gerard, or Isnard, Earl of Roussillon*, who dying without Issue, left his Earldom to *Alonso the Second of Aragon*, enjoy'd by his Successors, till taken by the *French*, to whose K. *Lewis XI.* it had been mortgag'd by K. *John II.* The Bishoprick of *Elna* was remov'd hither in the Year 1602, where it has continu'd ever since, and is worth 4000 Duckets a Year. The Anti-Pope *Peter de Luna*, call'd *Benedict XII.* held a Council here in 1408, or 9. King *Peter the 4th of Aragon*, held the *Cortes* here in 1351, where it was enacted, That the *Aera of Caesar* should be for the future laid aside, and the year of our Lord us'd in its stead. King *Martin* assembled the *Cortes* here again in 1406. The Earldom of *Roussillon*, which, as has been said above, was once a small Sovereign State, took its Name from *Ruscinum*, an ancient ruin'd City, which was once a *Roman Colony*, the Castle whereof still remains, bearing the same Name, and is about half a League from *Perpignan*. The Ancient Name of *Perpignan* was *Paperianum*.

C O L I V R E

Two Leagues from *Elna*, at the point of the Pyrenean Mountains, where they end in the *Mediterranean*, stands the Town of *Colivre*, a Sea-Port, seated on a rising Ground, Wall'd, has a strong Castle well provided, and is furnish'd from its Territory with all things for Sustenance. The Number of the Inhabitants is not above 300, one Parish and one Monastery of Dominicans. Some will have *Gerion* King of *Spain* to have been the Founder, and to have call'd it *Cab-Libia*, that is the Port of *Libia* his Country, in Memory of it; others say it was King *Iberus*, From whom it was call'd *Iliberi*: But leaving these Guesses, it was rebuilt by *Wilfredus*, Earl of *Roussillon*, in the year 981, whose Successors enjoy'd it till it was united with the Country to the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and with it now to that of *France*.

E M P U R I A S, or A M P U R I A S

On the Banks of the River *Clodiano*, five Leagues from *Girona*, at a small distance from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and from the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, Wall'd, and contains about 600 Inhabitants. Now a Place of little Note, but formerly one of the famous Sea-Ports of the *Mediterranean*, resorted to by *Greeks*, *Romans*, *Phenicians*, *Carthagians*, and all Trading-Nations. The Founders were the *Greeks* 327 Years before the Birth of Christ, calling it *Emporia*, or the Market and Place of Trade, because so considerable then, whence corruptly *Empurias*. It was also call'd *Paleopolis*, the old City, and *Diospolis*, but always retain'd the Name of *Emporia*: Some will have the *Rhodians* to have been the first Founders, and the *Greeks* only to have enlarg'd it. *Julius Cesar* made it a *Roman* Colony. In the Days of the *Goths* it was a *Bishoprick*, and afterwards an Earldom, both which Honours it has now lost.

R O S E S, or R O S A S

Just opposite to *Empurias*, on the other side the River *Clodiano*, at the point of the Pyrenean Mountains, next the *Mediterranean*, seated on an Eminency, ten Leagues South from *Perpignan*. Its Founders were the *Rhodians* in the Year 910 before the Birth of Christ, calling it *Rhodope*, or *Rhode*, in Memory of their Country, and now corruptly *Roses*. In the Days of the *Romans*, it was a very considerable City, and of great Strength, but afterwards declin'd and

and came to nothing, tho' it has a large and safe Harbour, for which reason the Emperor *Charles V.* first fortify'd and brought People to it. At present it contains not above 200 Houses in one Parish, but is well fortify'd, having besides the Wall, two strong Castles and some other works.

B A D E L O N A

Is a small Town in the Plain of the City *Barcelona*, and but a League from it on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, and not far from the River *Besos*, which falls into the Sea, betwixt this Place and *Barcelona*. This was once a City of Note, but now almost lost, as having scarce above 200 Inhabitants and those poor ones. The ancient Name was *Batulo*, or *Betulona*, whence those that gape after Antiquity will have us believe it was built by *Betus*, King of *Spain*, 1811 Years before Christ; but others say that name imports, The Refuge of Maidens, whence by Corruption *Badelona*.

C E N T E L L A S.

Seven Leagues North from *Barcelona*, in a deep Valley, yielding good Corn and Wine. The Town has a good old Wall and Castle, and about 300 Inhabitants. The Founder was *Chintila*, the *Goth*, King of *Spain*, in the Year of Grace 637, giving it his own Name degenerated into *Centellas*, whence the Noble Family to whom it belongs, for, having taken it from the *Moors* bears the same Name; from whom came the Earls of *Oliva*.

C A R D O N A

Is about three Leagues South from the City *Solsona*, and twelve or fourteen North West from *Barcelona*, seated on a perfect Rock of White Salt, Wall'd, and has a good old Castle. The Salt dug about it is a considerable Trade in the Neighbouring Parts. Its Territory yields Corn, Wine, Oil, and much Cattle. The Inhabitants are about 400 Families, one of them Collegiate. *Ludovicus Pius* Emperor and King of *France* was the Founder in the Year 815. This Place is a Dukedom of the Creation of King *Ferninand V.* and bestow'd on *D. John Ramon Folch*, in whose Posterity it continues.

A G E R

Seated in the midst of a delightful Hollow among the Tops of Hills, and encompass'd with pleasant Woods and Groves on the Banks of the River *Pallaria*, three Leagues North from *Balaguer*, and near the Frontiers of *Aragon*, Wall'd, has an ancient Castle, the Soil about it indifferent, and 400 Inhabitants. The Suppos'd Founder was *Sicorus King of Spain*, in the Year of the Word 2351, and 1610 before the Birth of Christ, giving it the Name of *Ager*, signifying a Valley or Bottom, corruptly *Ager*. *Arnold Miron de Tost*, a Great Man in those Days, recover'd it from the *Moors* in the Year 1068.

T A R R E G A

Six Leagues from *Lerida*, East somewhat Southward, on the North Bank of the River *Cervera*, standing on a Hill, with old Walls, a fruitful Soil, and 500 Inhabitants. Founded by the *Romans*, when they were Masters of *Spain*, many Years before the Redemption of Man, who made it a *Municipium*, or Free Town. After it had been long under the *Moors*, *Don Ramon Berenguel*, Earl of *Barcelona* recover'd it from them in the Year 1163, who rebuilt and fortify'd it, erecting several New Towers.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES

Is five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the East, and about four from *Barcelona* Westward, seated in a large plain producing great Store of Corn, Wine, Oil, and Fruit, and Feeding much Cattle. The Inhabitants amount to about 130. *Amilcar Barcinus*, the famous *Carthaginian* General, built it 230 Years before the coming of Christ, calling it *Panades*, from *Pani*, the *Carthaginians*. It was afterwards call'd *Torre de Dela*, and had the present Name of *Villa Franca*, from the Privileges and Immunities granted to it by their Catholick Majesties in the Year 1493. *D. Ramon Barrel* recover'd it from the *Moors*, *An. 1000*.

L I B I A

On the Borders of *Roussillon*, about a League from *Puicerdan*, on the Banks of the River *Segre*, at the foot of a Hill, amidst the *Pyrenees*.

an Mountains, yet abounding in Cattle, and all sorts of Game. It is Wall'd, and contains about 400 Inhabitants. *Hercules the Egyptian*, is made the Founder of it, calling it *Lebia* from his own Country. *Julius Cesar* enlarg'd and added to it his own Name of *Julia*. Here are still many ruin'd Buildings and Remains of Antiquity.

VILLA FRANCA DE CONFLENT.

In the County of *Roussillon*, ten Leagues West from *Perpignan*, on the Bank of the River *Tet*, in a Valley among the *Pyrenean* Hills, Wall'd, has a good Castle, a fruitful Soil, and about 1200 Inhabitants, now with the rest of *Roussillon*, subject to *France*. *D. Guillen Ramon*, third Earl of *Cerdagn* built it in the Year 1092, granting it great Immunities, whence it had the Name of *Villa Franca*, and the Addition of *Conflent*, from several small Streams which fall into the River *Tet* near it; therefore call'd in *Latin*, *Villa Franca Confluentum*.

BLANES

About eight Leagues South from *Girona*, on the Shore of the *Mediterranean*, which there makes an open Bay. Over it on an Eminency is an old Castle, the Territory yields Corn and Wine, the Sea furnishes it with Fish. Inhabited by about 600 Families. It was built by the *Greeks*, that founded *Empurias*, who call'd it *Blanda*, corruptly *Blanes*. In the days of *Hannibal* it flourish'd, and was afterwards enlarg'd by the *Romans*. When *Catalonia* was recover'd from the *Moors*, it was given to *Ginesius of Savoy*, descended from the *Earls of Savoy*, who enlarg'd it and built the Castle, taking to himself the Surname of *Blanes*, whence that Family is descended. Afterwards *Peter Garceran de Blanes* Successor to *Ginesius*, gave the Town the Arms of *Savoy*, which are, *Gules*, a plain *Crois Argent*, with the Addition of these four Letters, *F. E. R. T.* in the four Quarters, which as *F. Guardiola* expounds them, signify *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, that is, his Valour defended Rhodes.

GUISONA

Is in the way betwixt *Manresa* and *Lerida*, not far from *Ser-
vera*, seated in a Plain, producing Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, and Fruit. It has old Walls, and about 600 Inhabitants. When built does not appear, but only that it was once a City of Note, and call'd *Isauna*. The *Moors* when they overran the Country, utterly destroy'd it, and so it lay till the Year 975, when *D. Bor-*

rel, Earl of *Barcelona* rebuilt it, changing the old Name into *Guifona*.

SIVRANA.

About ten Leagues from *Tortosa*, to the North East, and six from *Tarragona*, North West, in a Pleasant Plain, amidst the Mountains of *Prades*, water'd by a small River which loses it self in the *Segre*. The Territory Fruitful, the Town wall'd, and contains about 300 Families. When first built, does not appear, but when it fell into the hands of *Don Ramon Berenguel*, last Earl of *Barcelona*, and Prince of *Aragon*, in the Year 1152, or the following Year, according to *Zurita*, nothing remain'd of it, but an old Castle standing on an inaccessible Rock, which that Prince bestow'd on his Favourite *Beltran de Casteller*, in recompence for his Faithful Services, ordering him to People the Place, as he did, granting it very considerable Privileges.

SALSAS or SAULSES.

The first the *Spanish*, the other the *French* Name. It is a strong Castle in the County of *Roussillon*, and formerly the utmost boundary of the *Spanish* Dominions on that side, being four Leagues North of *Perpignan*, and two West from the *Mediterranean* Sea ; built upon a *Pais* to curb the *French* Garrison of *Leucate*, opposite to it on the borders of *Languedoc*, but taken by the *French* in 1640. and confirm'd in their Possession by all Treaties since. The Fortress stands on a Plain, with a Lake and Morass on the one side, which exhales unwholsome Vapours, and a Hill on the other which commands it. The Walls are strong, and a deep Ditch about them, with three Drawbridges. The Place is divided into four several Quarters, with Private ways under Ground, from one to the other, so that if only one quarter remains untaken, there is no safety in the other three. The Governour's Appartement is in a great Tower, cut off from the rest of the Garrison, by a Ditch with a Drawbridge. The Name is taken from an Ancient City that stood here call'd *Salsula*, corruptly *Salsas*, or *Saulses*. Which Place was so call'd from a Salt Spring 40 Yards deep, and 70 Foot over, full of excellent Fish, which yields 400 Ducats a Year. In this Fortress King *Ferdinand V.* built about 40 Houses, and four Inns for Travellers, in the Year 1490, since which time it has been enlarg'd and fortify'd.

MONT-

M O N T S E R R A T.

Seven Leagues from *Barcelona*, to the Northward, are the Mountains of *Montserrat*, so call'd from *Monte Serrado*, a Mountain Saw'd, or cut in two in the middle as that is; several Authors of Note affirming it cleft in two at the Death of our Saviour, as many others are said to have done. At the foot of these Mountains runs the River *Lobregat*, the Mountains themselves are high, steep and all craggy Rocks of Jasper Stone, tho' not very fine. In the midst of them stands the famous Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, at the Foot of a Rock, inhabited by 50 Religious Men, and 250 Servants. The House Magnificent, enrich'd with abundance of Relicks, and divided into four Apartments. One of them serves to entertain the Pilgrims that come to it, where they have all Necessaries furnish'd for three days, paying only for Flesh for themselves, and Straw and Barly for their Horses and Mules. It has a curious Orchard, a Noble Cloyster and three Cisterns, the Place being scarce of Water. On the high Altar stands the Miraculous Image of the Blessed Virgin, before which there are generally many Silver Lamps burning. There are also forty vast great Wax Candles, some of them weighing several Hundreds, which are lighted upon certain days. On the highest part of the Hill stands an Hospital, and about it 12 Hermittages, inhabited and serv'd by Men of exemplar lives, who there imitate the Ancient Anchorites. The manner of finding this Image, so highly honour'd, and building the Monastery, is thus related. *Wifred*, Earl of *Barcelona* had a Daughter who was posses'd, and having been exorcis'd, the Devil declar'd he would not leave her, unless compell'd by the Prayers of *John Guarin*, who liv'd an Eremitical life on the Mountain, and were nine days with him. The Young Lady being carry'd to the Place, the Devil prevail'd so far, that the Anchorite deflour'd, and then perswaded her to hang her self. This done he repented, and going in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, the Pope order'd him for his Pennance to return to the Place where the Crime was committed, and there to go on all four, like a Beast, and feeding on Grass and Herbs, without looking up to Heaven, till a Child of three Months old should tell him his Sins were forgiven. He continued this life seven Years, till he was grown all over Hairy like a Beast, when Earl *Wifred* Hunting on those Mountains, found, and carried him to the City, where he was kept Chain'd as a Monster. The Earl had then a Son three Months old, who spoke, bidding him rise, for his Sins were forgiven. He stood up and owning his Crimes to the Earl, offer'd himself to receive the Punishment, but *Wifred* answered, He would not Punish him whom God had forgiven.

Not

Not long before certain Shepherds had acquainted the Curate of *Aulesa*, or *Monifrol*, that there appear'd Lights on several Saturdays, about Night fall in a Cave upon the Mountains, which the Bishop being inform'd of, and finding to be true, he search'd the Cave, and found in it an Image of our Lady, with the Infant *Jesus* in her Arms, suppos'd to have been hid there when the *Moors* overran the Country.

He would have carry'd it away, but could not, and therefore built a Church upon the Spot, appointing the aforesaid Curate to officiate in it. *John Guarin*, and *Earl Wifred* going to seek the Body of his Daughter, and digging for it, she is said to have rose up alive, with only a red streak about her neck. The Earl amaz'd at that wonder built a Monastery in that place, for her and other religious Women to spend their Days, appointing *John Guarin*, and the Curate aforesaid to serve the Church, where they ended their Lives in Sanctity. Thus it continu'd till *Earl Borrel*, thinking that Desert an improper Place for Vigin's, remov'd them to *Barcelona*, and in their Place substituted Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, in whom it has ever since continu'd. It is a Place now resorted to from all Parts of *Spain* by great Numbers of Pilgrims, and all the *Spanish* Monarchs have ever honour'd it and bestow'd rich Gifts on it, as have abundance of other Persons of Note and Ability. The Story is thus deliver'd by abundance of *Spanish* Writers, as most Authentick; how far their Authority will go with the Reader is left to him, it being only inserted here to show the Original of that Celebrated Place, much talk'd of in all Parts, and which has given its Name to one of the *Caribbe* Islands in *America*, now in the Possession of the *English*, and lying betwixt *Guadaloupe* and *St. Christo-
phers*, the Devotion of the first *Spanish* Discoverers to that Monastery having mov'd them to carry its Name so far. Thus much for the Country of *Catalonia*, we now proceed to the History.

C H A P. VI.

The History of Catalonia from the first Ages, till it came to have Princes of its own.

THE intended Brevity of this Account will not allow much to be said of those Monarchs, who being Sovereigns of all *Spain*, were consequently Princes of this Country, any farther than particularly relates to it ; for that would be compiling a History of *Spain*, rather than an Account of *Catalonia*. Neither will it be proper to insist upon the first fabulous Kings, whom even *Mariana*, tho' a *Spaniard*, will scarce allow a place in his History, as believing they will rather discredit it, than give any Reputation to his Country. We will not therefore take notice of *Tubal* the 5th Son of *Japheth*, the Son of *Noah*, whom all *Spanish* Writers make the Founder of that Monarchy ; nor will we speak of his pretended Successors, all hid under the Darkness of that remote Antiquity, and meer imaginary Princes, as deliver'd to us by Authors, who created them many Ages after. To come to the matter, it is most likely that *Catalonia* was one of the first Provinces of *Spain*, that was Peopled after the Flood ; for in those first Ages we do not find there was any great skill in Navigation, and therefore it is most reasonable to believe, those first wandring Nations generally spread by Land, still seeking new Habitations as they multiply'd ; we may justly infer that *France* was first inhabited, and from thence those People by degrees spread themselves into the adjacent Countries of *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Navarre* and *Biscay*, and so by degrees over all *Spain*. These Natives were rude and barbarous, till the *Phœnicians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Carthaginians*, coming among them, they grew somewhat politer by degrees. The first we find trading into *Spain* by Sea were the *Rhodians*, who creeping along the Coasts of *France*, came into *Catalonia*, where they built the Town of *Roses*, near the *Pyrenean* Mountains, to secure their Trade, which chiefly consist-ed in Silver, at that time carried from these Parts, as it is now brought from the *West-Indies*. After the *Rhodians*, the *Phœnicians* grew more able Seamen, and spread farther along the Coasts of *Spain*, planting Colonies in several Parts, which does not belong to us

to treat of. But in the Year 547 before Christ, the *Phocensians* landed in *Catalonia*, where they founded the Town of *Emphoria*, now call'd *Empurias*.

These were weak Intruders, and came rather as Merchants than Conquerors; but the *Carthaginians* being call'd by the *Phœnicians* to their Assistance, instead of protecting them, made themselves Masters of the greatest and best part of the Country. *Genius Scipio* was the first *Roman General*, who marching through *France*, enter'd *Spain* in the Year 215 before Christ, by the way of *Catalonia*, most of which he subdu'd, and then spread his Conquests from thence along the Sea-Coasts. This Country continu'd under their Subjection, till about the Year 193, several Places having cast off the *Roman Yoke*, *Cato the Censor*, come over into *Catalonia*, where he took *Roses* and *Empurias*, and in one Battle slew 40000 *Spaniards*. Thus the Province was annex'd to the *Roman Empire*, and no particular matter of Note happen'd in it, till the Civil Wars betwixt *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, when the former of them coming into *Catalonia*, so surround'd the Army of *Petreius* and *Afranius*, *Pompey's Legates*, that they were all forc'd to submit to him without fighting Stroke, because he was so fortify'd that they could not come at him; nor get off, but must have starv'd there. This happen'd near the City *Lerida*, then call'd *Ilerda* in this Principality. From this time *Catalonia* with the rest of *Spain*, continu'd under the *Roman Emperors*, without any considerable Alterations but what were general to the whole Empire. But that great Monarchy being rent in pieces by the barbarous Nations, *Spain* follow'd the Fortune of other Provinces.

The *Vandals*, *Alans*, *Suevians*, and *Silingians*, having subdu'd a great part of *France*, pass'd the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and overrunning all *Spain* like an Innundation, destroy'd all wheresoever they came with Fire and Sword, dividing the whole Country among them into several Kingdoms; but their Dominion lasted not long, for in the Year 414, or 415, or 416; so much do Authors vary, *Ataulfus* King of the *Goths*, who had marry'd *Placidia* Sister to the Emp. *Honorius*, had the Country about the *Pyrenean Mountains*, allotted him to settle in with his People. This Prince posses'd himself of all *Gallia Narbonensis*, and the Northern Parts of *Spain*, and the Province of *Catalonia*, keeping his Court sometimes at *Narbonne*, and sometimes at *Barcelona*. But being softned by the Charms of *Placidia*, he grew peaceable, which not being agreeable to the Temper of the barbarous *Goths*, they conspir'd and murder'd him in the year 417. His Body was inter'd at *Barcelona*, where his

Tomb

Tomb still is to be seen near the Cathedral, with an Epitaph and his Arms on it, being those of the *Goths*, viz. Quarterly; 1st *Barry* of six *Pieces Sable*, and *Or*, 2^{ly}, *Gules*, a *Crown*, *Or*, 3^{ly}, *Or* a *Lion Gules*; and, 4^{ly}, *Argent*, a *Lion Gules*. The Kings of the *Goths* his Successors, not content with what had been allotted them, carry'd their Arms through all *Spain*, till they had subdu'd the whole Country, expelling not only the *Romans*, but all the other barbarous Nations, that had erected themselves Kingdoms in it. Their Monarchy continu'd from the aforesaid Year 414, till 713; during which time they had 33 Kings, till *Roderick* the last of them being betray'd by Count *Julian*, and routed by the *Moors*, who came out of *Africk* in swarms, put an end to their Dominion. The Infidels after that great Victory, divided their Forces, and in 8 Months time overrun all *Spain*; excepting only some small Part of the Mountainous Country in the North. *Catalonia* follow'd the Fate of the rest, no part of it escaping; for those *Arabs* pass'd even the *Pyrenean Mountains* into the Country of *Narbonne*, and so became Masters of all this Principality, which they possess'd for some Years.

C H A P. VII.

*How Catalonia was recover'd from the Moors, and
of the Earls of Barcelona, who were Sovereigns of
this Principality till it was annex'd to the Kingdom
of Aragon.*

THE Moors having made themselves Masters of *Catalonia*, as has been said above, many of the Christians, especially those of the County of *Cerdagne*, fled into *France*, where they perswaded *Charles Martel*, who then govern'd under the Title of Mayor of the Court, or *Pallace*, and had often defeated the Infidels that broke into those Parts, to invade *Catalonia*, since there were Petty Christian Kings already in *Aturias* and *Navarre*, who made Head against the *Moors*. *Charles Martel*, overcome by their Sollicitations, in the Year 738, sent some *Germans*, Men of Note with Forces, all under the command of *Otho*, Governour of *Guienne* into *Catalonia*. With him the French Commander *Cartalon*, of whom it is said in the first Chapter, this Country is by some suppos'd to have taken its Name, is thought to have come into these Parts. These Forces made some Progress on the Frontiers of *Catalonia*; but Historians differ so much in these Accounts, that it is hard to rely much on them, for in those days they took more care to act than to write. *Charles Martel* having laid this Foundation, King *Pipin* his Son continu'd to favour and support the Christians; but we find nothing of moment done under him. He dy'd in the Year 768, and his Son *Charlemain* succeeding him, he not only sent his Son *Lewis* to promote the Christian Interest in *Catalonia*, but came himself in Person. Thus the *Catalonian* Christians being continually mix'd with *French* and *Germans*, corrupted their own Language, which was the *Spanish*, deriv'd from the *Latin*, and made a quite different Tongue from that which is spoke in *Castile*. *Charlemaign* having for some Years infested the Country; Historians tell us, that one *Zato* a Moorish Commander, who was Governour of *Barcelona*, became his Vassal, and Tributary to him, continuing faithful till his Death: After which

Bernard

Bernard a Person of great Worth, was made Governour of *Barcelona*, and was the first Earl of it, and Prince of *Catalonia*. There is still extant a Grant of this *Bernard*, to the Monastery of St. Peter *de Taberna*, in the Province of *Ribagorza*, dated in the Year 796, wherein he stiles himself, Earl, Duke, and Marques of *Spain*, which is a sufficient Testimony of the time when he began his Rule, and that he was the first Earl of *Barcelona*. Yet there are Authors, who will not allow him to have been Earl till created in the Year 830, by *Lewis* the Emperor and King of *France*; but the Testimony under his Hand, must needs be more Authentick. Earl *Bernard* being assisted by *Wifred*, or *Godfrey*, Lord of the Castle of *Arria*, in the Territory of *Conflent*, continually Warr'd with the *Moors*, from whom he took many Lands, and particularly those which lie betwixt the Rivers *Lobregat* and *Noguera*. Having thus Govern'd successfully for the space of 43 Years, he dy'd in 839.

Wifred, whom some call *Godfrey* of *Arria*, from his Castle of that Name, succeeded *Bernard*, and was the 2d Earl of *Barcelona*, about the said Year 839, by Grant from *Lewis* the Emperor and King of *France*. In the Year 844 the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, granted the City of *Barcelona* and all its Inhabitants the same Privileges the *Franks* enjoy'd, and that all the Earldom should be govern'd by the antient Laws of the *Goths*, besides many other Immunities. *Wifred* soon after he came to the Earldom, laid Siege to *Tortosa*, which was so well defended by the *Moors*, that he was forc'd to leave it; but bending his Force towards *Empurias*, he recover'd many Lands, which had been taken from his Predecessor by *Aymon* Governour of *Guienne*, who rebell'd against *Lewis* the Emperor. This Earl built several Religious Structures, and maintain'd his Dominions with Honour, till the Year 858, when some Authors say he was murder'd in the Province of *Auvergn* in *France*, tho' others affirm he dy'd four Years before in his Earldom, and was bury'd in the Monastery of our Lady of *Ripol*.

After the Death of *Wifred*, most Authors make an Interregnum in *Catalonia*, which however I find to have been during the Earldom of *D. Solomon*, Earl of *Cerdagn*, on whom *Charles King of Provence* bestow'd the Government of this Province, taking *Wifred the Hairy*, Son to Earl *Wifred* above-spoken of, to breed him up at his Court, because he was left very young. This *Wifred* being grown up, Marry'd the Daughter of the Gentleman who had care of his Education, and stealing privately away to *Barcelona*, shew'd himself to all the Principal Men, who receiv'd him for their Lord, and murder'd Earl *Solomon* in the Herb-Market, in the Year 877.

Wifred.

Wifred being now Earl of *Barcelona*, and Prince of *Catalonia*, was invaded by the *Moors*, who did great harm in his Dominions ; to Repulse whom, he crav'd Aid of *Charles the Gros*, Emperor and King of *France*. That Prince being then employ'd in other Wars, could not afford him any Succours ; but to make some Amends, in the Year 884, resign'd to him and his Heirs the Earldom of *Barcelona*, and Principality of *Catalonia*, with full and Sovereign Authority, only reserving to himself and his Successors Kings of *France*, the Sovereign Right of Appeals, which they enjoy'd till the days of *James the First* of the Name, and Eighth King of *Aragon*, to whom *St. Lewis K. of France* remitted that Right. Thus we see this *Wifred*, or as some call him *Godfrey*, is by most Authors reckoned the 3d Earl of *Barcelona*, tho' others make him the first, because the others were no better than Governours, and he the first that was absolute, and enjoy'd it as Proprietor. He was a religious and brave Prince, and had four Sons : *Rodulphus*, the eldest became a Religious Man, and was Bishop of *Urgel*. *Wifred* the 2d, was poison'd when young. *Mir* the 3d, succeeded his Father. *Sunner*, or *Seniofredus* the 4th, was Earl of *Urgel*. He had also a Daughter, of whom enough has been said in the Account of *Monseratte*. His Government lasted 37 Years, of which 30 from his being made Absolute ; he dy'd in the Year 914, and was bury'd in *St. Paul's* in *Barcelona*, where his Tomb-stone is still to be seen.

Don Mir, the only one of this Name, and fourth Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded his Father *Wifred* in the aforesaid Year 914. Historians do not relate any thing remarkable during his Government, which it must be suppos'd prov'd peaceable, and lasted but 15 Years, for he dy'd in 929, leaving three Sons very young ; the eldest call'd *Seniofredus*, who succeeded him ; the second *Oliban*, surnam'd *Ca-brica*, or *Cabreta*, that is, little Goat or Kid ; because being Tonguey'd, and so subject to Stammering, that he could never speak till he had scratched the Ground like a Goat, whence he had the Nick-name, was Earl of *Cerdagn* and *Besaln*. *Mir* the 3d Son, was Earl and Bishop of *Girona*. These Sons being very young, their Father appointed his Brother *Sunner* Earl of *Urgel* their Governour and Protector.

Seniofredus, the only one of this Name, and 5th Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded his Father *Mir*, in the aforesaid Year 929, under the Tuition of his Uncle *Seniofredus* Earl of *Urgel*. He marry'd *Mary* Infanta of *Navarre*, Daughter to King *Sancho Abarca* of *Navarre*, by whom he had no Issue, tho' he rul'd 38 Years, and dy'd in 967, being bury'd in the Monastery of *Ripol*.

D. Borel,

D. Borel, Cousin-German to the last Earl, and Son to *Seniofredus*, the younger Brother of Earl *Mir*, was Sixth Earl of *Barcelona*, and the only one of the Name; his taking upon him the Succession was the cause of great Troubles: For *D. Olivan*, Brother to the last Earl, claim'd the Throne as his due, which *D. Borel* alledg'd he was incapable of, by reason of his being Tonguey'd. The *Moors* laid hold of this Opportunity of the Divisions among the Christians, and did much harm in *Catalonia*. In Conclusion, *D. Borel* prevail'd. *D. Olivan* desisting, and recover'd all his Lands, which then he took care to improve and fortify. In the year 986, the *Moors* again entred *Catalonia*; to oppose whom Earl *Borel* gather'd all his Forces, but was routed by them at *Matabous*, near *Moncada*, whence he fled to *Barcelona*, which the *Moors* besieg'd and took in six days. Many other Places follow'd the Fate of the Capital. The Earl flying to the Mountains, gather'd fresh Forces of Horse and Foot, with which he recover'd not only *Barcelona*, but all the other Places he had lost. But in 993, the *Moors* returning, overthrew *Borel* again, who flying with only 60 Horse to the Castle of *Gautba* near *Caldes*, the Infidels took that Place, killing him and all that were with him, and he was bury'd in the Monastery of *Ripol*. He had two Wifes; the first call'd *Ledgardi*, or *Leongarda*, and by her, *D. Ramon Borel*, his Successor. The 2d, was *Aymerudis*, who bore him *Ermengand*, whom others call *Ermengol*, and *Armanbol*, Earl of *Urgel*, and a Daughter call'd *Borrella*, who became a Nun. In this Earl's time, *Lothair* King of *France* gave to the Monastery of *S. Cucufatus* of *Valles*, near *Barcelona*, so many Lands, that they almost comprehended half *Catalonia*, which shows how great the Power of the Kings of *France* still was in that Country; a farther Testimony whereof is, That the *Catalonian* Writers, for several hundred years us'd in all Publick Writings, to set down the Year of the Reign of those Kings.

D. Ramon, or *Raimund*, the first of the Name, and 7th Earl of *Barcelona*, had the Surname of *Borel*, and succeeded his Father in 993. He had frequent Wars with the *Moors*, from whom he recover'd all that his Father had lost, repair'd and fortify'd the City *Barcelona*, and other Places, which had suffer'd by the Wars. Having settled all things at home, he join'd his Forces to those of *D. Sancho* Earl of *Castile*, against the Infidels, in which Expedition they were very successful, and return'd leaded with Honour and Booty. He liv'd long after in Peace, and govern'd his Dominions with Prudence, dying in the Year 1017, when he had rul'd 24 Years. He left but one only Son call'd.

D. Berenguer, that is, *Berengarius Borrel*, or *Borrelo*, the only one of the Name, and 8th Earl of *Barcelona*, was wholly addicted to Sloth and Idleness, and averse to all Martial Action, which caus'd him much Trouble. The E. of *Cerdagn*, being drowned in *Provence* in 1020, the *Moors* invaded that Earldom, and did much harm, but were at last expell'd by *Wifred*, or *Godfrey*, Son to Earl *Olivan*. The Infidels to revenge that Disappointment in 1027, broke into *Catalonia*, where, among the rest of the Harms done, they destroy'd the Monastery of our Lady of *Ripol*, the Earl of *Barcelona* no way opposing them; but *D. Olivan*, Bishop of *Vich*, and Son to *D. Olivan Cabrita* was so active, that he not only expell'd them, but rebuilt the said Monastery, and fortify'd it. Earl *Berenguer* Govern'd 18 Years, and dy'd in the 40th of his Age; his Body was Bury'd in the Monastery of *Ripol*.

D. Ramon, or *Raimund*, who had the Surname of *Berenguer* the 2d of the Name, and 9th Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded his Father *D. Berenguer Borrel*, in the Year 1035. He was call'd the Old, or the Elder, to distinguish him from his Son, *D. Ramon Berenguer*, who succeeded him in the Earldom. This Prince, tho' low of Stature, prov'd so brave, that he not only reveng'd the Harms the *Moors* had done in *Catalonia*, during his Father's Days; but gain'd much from them, enlarging his Dominions and Addicting himself to War and Fatigue. The Places he took from the Infidels were the Castle of *Manresa*, the Plains of *King Calate*, and the Territories of *Cervera*, *Segarra*, *Tarraga*, *Verdun*, *Tous*, and *Cuenca de Oliva*; besides great numbers of those People he oblig'd to pay tribute to him. In the Year 1068. *Raimund Bernard Trencavelle*, Viscount *Beziers*, resign'd over to Earl *Raimund* all his Right and Title to the Earldoms of *Carcassonne*, *Toulouse*, *Cominges*, *Rodes*, and *Minerva*, and the Viscounties of *Cosserans* and *Narbonne*, by which means Earl *Ramon* became powerful and great in *France*. In 1071, he assembled a Synod of all his Prelates, with whom met all the Nobility of the Country, Cardinal *Hugo* the Popes Legate presiding. In this Assembly it was decreed, That the Clergy should live Chaste, many of them being then Marry'd. Laws were also enacted for the Government of the Household of the Earls of *Barcelona*, and of the Country, and the Titles and Qualities of the Nobility of *Catalonia* were here settled. This Earl had two Wives, the first call'd *Radalmars*; by whom he had *D. Peter Ramon*, and *D. Berenguer Ramon*. His 2d Wife was *Almodia* or *Almadiis*, of the Family of the Earls of *Carcassonne*, who bore him *D. Ramon Berenguer*, by reason of his fair Hair, call'd *Flaxen-Head*, and Successor

cessor to his Father. Whilst the above-mention'd Synod was sitting, *D. Peter Ramon*, eldest Son to the Earl by his first Wife, poison'd his Mother-in-law, for fear she shou'd prevail with his Father to cut him off from the Succession, which fell out quite otherwise; for the Earl, incens'd at the barbarous Action, disinherited him; tho' some write that the Countess murder'd her Son-in-law. *D. Ramon Berenguer* enjoy'd his Dominions longer than any of his Predecessors, for he rul'd 41 Years, and at his Death, which hapned in the Year 1076, divided his Earldom betwixt his two Sons. *D. Ramon Berenguer*, and *D. Berenguer Ramon*.

D. Ramon, the 2d of this Name, and 10th Earl of *Barcelona*, Sir-nam'd *Berenguer*, and also *Flaxen-head*, succeeded his Father *Ramon the Elder*, in the aforesaid Year 1076. He was of the larger Size, a Graceful Presence, a Beautiful and Pleasant Countenance, Loving in his Behaviour, Religious, and of a Generous Spirit, and prov'd an Excellent Prince; but his Subjects enjoy'd him not long, for his Rule was shorter than any of his Predecessors. He Marry'd *Almodia*, the Daughter of *Robert Guiscard*, Duke of *Messina* and *Apulia*; by whom he had *D. Ramon Arnaldo Berenguer*, who succeeded him. *D. Ramon* is reckon'd the Principal Sovereign Earl, tho', as was said before, his Father divided the Dominions betwixt him and his elder Brother *D. Berenguer*, who being inrag'd to see his younger Brother prefer'd before him, murder'd him as he was going from *Barcelona* to *Girona*, near *Percha*, which is betwixt *Ofalric* and *Girona*. This was in the year 1082, when he had rul'd but six Years; his Body was bury'd in the Cathedral of *Girona*.

3

D. Ramon, the 4th of this Name, and 11th Earl of *Barcelona*, who had the Additional Names of *Arnaldo* and *Berenguer*, Son to *D. Ramon the 3d*, succeeded him in the Year 1082, and enjoy'd it the longest of any Earl of *Barcelona*. When *D. Berenguer Ramon* had murder'd his Brother, *D. Ramon the 3d*, he pretended to lament and grieve very much, thinking by that means to conceal his Baseness, and recover the Earldom of *Barcelona*; but his Wickedness being known, there ensu'd Bloody Wars with him; and the other Party prevailing, his Nephew *D. Ramon the 4th* remain'd Earl, and his cruel Uncle lost all his Father had left him: Besides, it is reported he was struck dumb and dy'd a Pilgrim at *Jerusalem*. *D. Ramon* prov'd an Excellent Prince, and very Prosperous. His Kinsman *D. Guilien*, or *William Jordan*, going to the Holy Wars with *Godfrey of Bouillon*, and being there kill'd, and his Brother *Bernard* soon after dying without Issue, that Earldom fell to *D. Ramon* we now speak of. Beside *Bernard* Archbishop of *Toledo* being

by Pope *Urban* the 2d, forbid going into the Holy Land, and commanded to lay out the Expence of that Expedition in rebuilding the City *Tarragona*, utterly destroy'd by the *Moors*, he obey'd, and having re-establish'd that place, translated *D. Berenguer* Bishop of *Vich* to that Archbishoprick, and gave the Town to the Earl of *Barcelona* in the Year 1100. *D. Ramon* being join'd by *Armengol* Earl of *Urgel*, and by the Fleets of *Genoa* and *Pisa* sail'd over to the Island of *Majorca*, which he subdu'd; but the *Moors* in the mean while laying Siege to *Barcelona*, he hasted back, and drove them so furiously from before the City, that they su'd to him for a Truce, which was granted, they remaining subject to him. In the mean while the *Genoese*, having sold the City of *Majorca* to the *Moors* for a Sum of *Mony*, the Earl and his *Catalanians* were so incens'd at it, that they were ever after mortal Enemies to that State. In the Year 1111, *D. Bernard Guillen* Earl of *Besalu* and *Cerdagn* dying without Issue, Earl *Ramon* inherited his Dominions, as he did soon after the Earldoms of *Provence*, and *Aymillan* in the Right of his Wife the Lady *Dulcis*, sole Daughter and Heiress to *Gilbert* Earl of those Countries. Being strengthned and grown great by the Accession of these Dominions, he entred *France* in the Year 1115. with his Forces to make War on the Viscount *Bernard Ato*, who had seiz'd the Earldom of *Carcassonne*, and did Homage for it to the Earl of *Poitiers*, but he soon reduc'd him to submit and hold that City and Earldom of him. Earl *Ramon* as has been said, was marry'd to the Lady *Dulcis*, whom some *Spaniards* call *Aldonza*, by whom he had *D. Ramon Berenguer* his Successor, who came to be Prince of *Aragon*, his 2d Son was *D. Berenguer Ramon*, who was Earl of *Provence*, and a Daughter call'd *Berenguela*, or *Berengaria*, marry'd to *Alonso* the 8th, K. of *Castile* and *Leon*. He had alio two other Daughters; one of which was marry'd to the Earl of *Fauz*. It was said above that he had the Earldoms of *Provence* and *Aymillan* in right of his Wife, which bred a War betwixt him and the Earl of *Toulouze* for some Lands in *Provence*, and after much Contention, in the Year 1125, they came to an Accommodation, in which it was agreed, That all the Lands of *Provence*, from the River *Durence* to the *Isere*, should belong to the Earl of *Toulouze*, with the Castle of *Belcaire*, the Lands of *Argence* and the Castle of *Bolobrege*, and all the rest with half the City of *Avignon*, and half the Town of *Pont-Sorge* should remain to the Earl of *Barcelona*. And it was further stipulated, That if either Earl should fail of lawful Issue, then the other should inherit the other part of *Provence*. Earl *Raimund* being now grown old, divided his Dominions, giving the Earldom of *Barcelona* with its Dependences to

to his eldest Son *D. Ramon Berenguer*, and all the Lands of *Provence* to his 2d Son *D. Berenguer Ramon*. This done, and being now near his end, he took the Habit of the Order of St. John of *Jerusalem*, when he had Govern'd 48 Years, and dy'd at *Barcelona*, in the Year 1131, and was bury'd in the Monastery of *Ripol*.

Ramon Berenguer, or *Raimond Berengarius*, the 5th and last of this Name, and 12th Earl of *Barcelona*, was a singular Prince for Prudence Valour and Generosity, and endu'd with all those rare Qualities which make a Sovereign great. He continu'd and cultivated the good Correspondence he had with his Brother in law, *Don Alonso* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, and with *Alonso* the first of the Name, and fourth King of *Aragon* and *Navarre*. At this time *Guillen Ramon*, or *William Raimund de Moncada*, a Man of the first Quality, was Seneschal of *Catalonia*, who for some Crimes he committed, was forced to fly into *Aragon*, where *D. Ramiro* the Monk then reign'd. That Kingdom had then sworn the Infanta *Petronila* Heiress to the Crown, the Seneschal propos'd to the *Aragonians* to marry her to the Earl of *Barcelona*, which being agreed to by the King her Father and the Nobility; the Seneschal posted away with the News, and meeting the Earl at *Lerida*, which he had then newly taken, easily obtain'd Pardon of all his Offences for this happy Negotiation. The *Aragonian* Ambassadors coming soon after, the Articles were agreed on; the chief were these, That *Ramon* should never stile himself King, but Prince of *Aragon*, and E. of *Barcelona*; but his Issue by the *Infanta*, should be Kings of *Aragon*. That the Arms of *Aragon*, said to be *Azuro*, a Crois Argent, should be always in the Royal Standard; but those of *Catalonia*; being *Or*, four Bars, *Gules*, should remain the Arms of the Kingdom in the Shield, and to be born in the other Standards and Colours; but that the Standard-Bearer should be an *Aragonian*. That the *Aragonians* should take *St. George* for their Patron. These were the most essential Articles, and the *Infanta Petronila* being yet a Child, they were only contracted. King *Ramiro* approving of this Match, he resign'd the Kingdom to Earl *Ramon* that same Year that *Lerida* was taken, which was 1137, *Aragon* having then been a Kingdom 152 Years, and the Earls of *Barcelona* absolute Lords of *Catalonia* 264. *Aragon* and *Catalonia* being thus happily united, as soon as the *Infanta* was of Age; the Marriage was celebrated with great Magnificence. Earl *Ramon* being now Prince of *Aragon*, contracted Alliances, and us'd his utmost Efforts to gain the Kingdom of *Navarre*, where *D. Garcia Ramirez* then Reign'd; but neither he nor his Heirs could ever compass it. At this time

the Knights Templars, and those of St. John of Jerusalem, pretending the Kingdom of *Aragon* was theirs by Will of King *Alonso*, sent over *Raimund* Master of the Hospitallers to sollicite for them, who not relying much on their Title, and wanting Power to contend, in the Year 1140, agreed with Earl *Raimund*, That in Case his Issue fail'd, their Right should take place, and in the mean while obtain'd large Grants in the Lands already conquer'd and to be conquer'd, which made those Knights afterwards very great in *Aragon* and *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, when reduc'd. After this *Alonso* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, having overrun the Country of the *Moors*, and laid Siege to *Almeria*, a Sea-port Town in the Kingdom of *Granada*; Count *Raimund* went with a Fleet of *Catalanians* and *Genoese* to his Assistance, by which means that City was soon reduc'd. The Earl returning home with Honour, to enlarge his own Dominions, laid Siege to the City *Tortosa*, then in the hands of the *Moors*. The *Genoese* assisted him by Sea, and the *Seneschal* of *Catalonia* brought a considerable Number of brave Men. Some Tumults happening at that time in *Barcelona*, the Earl hasted thither to appease them; leaving the *Seneschal* to carry on the Siege, who did it so vigorously that the place was takeu on the last day of the Year 1148, and fresh Succours coming to him, he soon after made himself Master of the Castle. This done, and the City of *Lerida* being again fallen into the hands of the *Moors*, the Earl laid Siege to and took it in the following Year 1149, where he plac'd a Bishop. The Earl of *Urgel* not satisfy'd with what had been done, carry'd on the War against the Infidels; from whom he took *Algnayra*, *Albesa*, *Almenara*, *Corbines*, *Algerri*, *Alcaraz*, *Tamarit*, *Litera*, and *Curiana*, but this last was afterwards retaken by them. Earl *Ramon* being thus successful, and an Enemy to Idleness, continu'd to act against the *Moors*, and took from them *Aytona*, *Seros*, *Mechienza*, and all the Lands they had betwixt *Lerida* and *Zaragoza*. In the Year 1151 *D. Bernard Cord*, Archbishop of *Tarragona*, perceiving that his City was still but thinly inhabited, and might improve if it were under Earl *Raimund*, he resign'd it up to him, who gave it to one *Robert*, a Man of Quality, with the Title of a Principality. At the same time Queen *Petronila* the Earl's Wife was deliver'd of a Son, whom they call'd *Ramon*, or *Raimund*, which he after the Death of his Father, chang'd for that of *Alonso*, and inherited the Crown of *Aragon*, and Principality of *Catalonia*. She had afterwards another Son call'd *D. Sancho*, who was Earl of *Rouffillon* and *Cerdagn*, and two Daughters of which the *Infanta Aldonza* was afterwards marry'd to *D. Sancho* the first of the Name, and 2d King of *Portugal*, and the other was Wife to *Ermengaud* Earl of *Urgel*. After the Birth

of

of the Prince, his Father took from the *Moors* the Castle of *Miravet*, and all other places on the River *Ebro* from *Zaragoza* to *Tortosa*. Having after this settled his Nephew in the quiet Possession of his Dominions in *Provence*, he went to *Rome*, and dy'd in the Borough of *St. Dalmatius* near *Turin*, in the Year 1162, when he had been E. of *Barcelona* 31 Years, and 25 Prince and Lord of *Aragon*.

C H A P. X.

Of the Kings of Aragon, who were Earls of Barcelona and Princes of Catalonia.

D. *Alonso*, the 2d of the Name, surnam'd the Chaste, 6th K. of *Aragon*, and 13th E. of *Barcelona*, succeeded his Father *Raimund*, in all those Dominions in the aforesaid Year 1163. He began his Reign at 12 Years of age, and was the first K. of *Aragon* that was E. of *Barcelona*. The two first Years of his Reign he was under the Tuition of his Cousin the Earl of *Provence*, who hapning to kill D. *Artal de Mur*, a great *Aragonian*, in the Year 1164, went away into *Provence*, and King *Alonso* at 14 Years of age took upon him the Goverment of his own Dominions. This Earl of *Provence*, being at variance with the People of *Nizza*, was by them kill'd and left no Issue, whereupon King *Alonso* as nearest of kin, took Possession of his own Dominions, in the Year 1166, yet not without some Broils with the Earl of *Toulouse*, about certain Towns he pretended a Right to, which being ended, he return'd to *Catalonia* and *Aragon*, where he reign'd in Peace for several Years. In the Year 1177, he went with King *Alonso* the 9th of *Castile*, to the Siege of *Cuenca*; and that King being oblig'd to return in haste to *Burgos*, he carry'd on the Siege with the joint Troops of *Castile* and *Aragon*, and took the place. This same year the said King of *Castile*, releas'd him from the Fealty the Crown of *Aragon*, had paid to that of *Castile* for the space of forty three Years, and for a stricter Union betwixt them; the *Aragonian* marry'd the Infanta *Sancha*, Aunt to the *Castillian*. Anno 1180, King *Alonso* held a Provincial Synod in the City *Tarragona*, where, among other things, it was ordain'd that the Notaries of the Principality of *Catalonia* should not for the future in Publick Writings, insert the Year of the Reign of the then King of *France*, as had been done till that time, but only the Year of the Incarnation of our Saviour; for the Year of his Birth was not us'd till afterwards. This King had

had some differences with *France* and *Castile*, which all came not to any great Head, but ended in Peace. He was reckon'd a good Prince, and having Reign'd 33 Years, 8 Months and 17 Days, dy'd at *Perpignan*, on the 25th of April 1196, and was bury'd in the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*, founded by himself, he being the first King that was bury'd there.

D. Pedro, or Peter the 2d of the Name, 7th King of *Aragon*, and 14th Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded his Father *Alonso* in the aforesaid Year 1196, and had the Title of the Catholick, because he was always very submissive to the Church, and a great Benefactor to the Churches and Monasteries, among which he built that of *Escarpe*, of the *Cistercians*, on the Banks of the River *Cinca*, not far from *Lerida*. His first Wife was Niece to the Earl of *Falalquer*, by whom he had one Son, but both Mother and Child dy'd; and therefore he took to his 2d Wife, *Mary* Princess of *Montpellier*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Montpellier*, who prov'd a very Holy Princess, but not being handsome, the King for some Years did not live with her, and went to *Rome* to procure a Divorce, which he could not obtain of Pope *Innocent* the Third, then sitting in the Papal Chair, who nevertheless Crown'd him in the Church of *St. Pancratius*, with a Crown of Unleaven'd Bread, and set with Pearls and Precious Stones. The King returning to *Spain*, the Queen to reclaim her Husband, and get an Heir to the Crown, prevail'd with *Mosen Pedro Fluvian*, who was to convey a Beautiful Maid the King was in Love with to his Bed, to substitute her instead of that Mistress, which that Prince discovering in the Morning he remain'd satisfy'd, and for the future liv'd lovingly with the Queen. How Authentick this Relation may be, is not easy to determine; but it is certain, that soon after she prov'd with Child, and in the Year 1213, was deliver'd of a Son call'd *Jayme*, or *James*, who was Heir to the Crown of *Aragon*. In 1209, K. Peter made War in *Provence*, because his Brother *Alonso*, Earl of *Provence* dying, the Seneschal of that Country had seiz'd his Daughters, and Marry'd them in *France* against his consent, and having done much harm about *Marseilles*, and destroy'd the City of *Beziers*, he return'd home. In 1212, he join'd King *Alonso* of *Castile*, and King *Sancho* of *Navarre*, with 20000 Foot, and 3000 Horse of his own Forces, and was at the Famous Battle of *Navas de Tolosa*, in which 20000 Moors are said to have been slain; after which the three Kings took the City *Baeza* in *Andalusia*, and other places; but the Army beginning to sicken, he return'd home, and King Peter by the way took the Towns of *Castle Fabid* and *Adamuz*, which are in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The War against the *Albigenses*

ses in France, being manag'd by Simon Earl of Montfort, he did great harm on the Lands of the Earl of Toulouse, who had marry'd one of King Peter's Sisters, and his Son another, and the King repairing thither to defend his Sisters, laid Siege to the Castle of Morrel, where he was kill'd by the Enemy, when he had Reign'd 19 Years 3 Months, and 21 Days, in the Year 1213, and was bury'd in the Monastery of Sixena. His Successor was his Son.

Don Jayme, or James, the first of the Name, 8th King of Aragon, and 15th Earl of Barcelona, who is call'd the Conqueror, because he gain'd the Kingdom of Valencia from the Moors. At the time of his Father's Death, he was in the hands of the afore-mention'd Simon of Montfort, who bred him up, and would now have detain'd him, but releas'd him in Obedience to Pope Innocent the 3d, and he was proclaim'd King at Mouzon, and his Subjects swore Fidelity to him at Lerida. D. Nunno Sanchez, Earl of Roussillon, the King's Uncle, was appointed Protector, during his Minority, who usurp'd so much of the Power, that the King when he came to age was forc'd to marry Ellenor the Daughter of Alonso the 9th King of Castile, to obtain his Assistance for reducing of the Rebels, which by that means he happily compass'd, and remain'd quietly possess'd of his Sovereignty. In the Year 1218, he founded the Religious Order of the Mercenarians, for the Redemption of Captives, and presently after oblig'd Zeit Abenzeit, the Moorish King of Valencia, to become Tributary to him. In 1227, he sail'd over into the Island of Majorca, and subdu'd it entirely, the Moorish King of Minorca submitting himself to become Tributary, and in 1230, William Mongri, elect Archbishop of Tarragona reduc'd the Islands of Tviza, Formentera, Conejera and Cabrera. The King being a Widower marry'd Violante, or Toland, the Daughter of Andrew King of Hungary, by whom he had Peter, his Successor, Jayme, or James, King of Majorca and Minorca, and Earl of Roussillon, Sancho Archbishop of Toledo, Elizabeth, Wife to Philip III. King of France, Violante Wife to Alonso the 11th King of Castile, Constance Wife to Emanuel Infante of Castile, and Mary and Ellenor, who both dy'd young. The Moorish King of Valencia, Zeit Aben Zeit having a great part of his Kingdom taken from him by Zaen, another Moorish Prince, King Jayme laid hold of this opportunity of Discord among the Infidels; and in 1238 reduc'd that noble City, and after it all that Kingdom, whose King Zeit embrac'd the Christian Religion, and took the Name of D. Vincent Belvis, whose Posterity is continu'd in a noble Family to this day. The City when regain'd had been 524 Years in the hands of the Infidels. From this time forwards the Kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia and

Prin-

Principality of *Catalonia* had no *Moors* on their Frontiers, they being all drove into the Kingdom of *Granada*, which was allotted for the Conquest of *Castile*. This great King reign'd 60 Years, 10 Months and 12 Days, and dy'd in the City of *Valencia* in 1276, his Body was bury'd in the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*. His Son

*D. Pedro, or Peter, the 3d of the Name, 9th King of Aragon, and 16th Earl of Barcelona, had the Title of the Great, for his large Acquisitions, for whilst he was yet but Prince, he marry'd Constance the Daughter of *Manfredus*, King of *Naples and Sicily*, by whom he had *Alonso* his Successor in the Throne of *Aragon*; *Jayme, or James*, King of *Sicily* first, and after of *Aragon*; *Frederick* who was Successor to his Brother in *Sicily*, and *Peter* who alone was never King; besides he had *S. Elizabeth* Wife to King *Dennis* of *Portugal*, and *Constance* Wife to *Robert* King of *Naples*. *Manfred* having usurp'd the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Charles* Duke of *Angou* was call'd in by the Pope, to expel him, as he did, and remain'd himself posses'd of those Crowns; but the *Sicilians* holding Correspondence with the King of *Aragon*, murder'd all the *French* in one Day, and brought in the *Aragonians*, King *Peter* going over thither in Person, and defending it against the *French*, which produc'd bloody Wars betwixt him and them, and therefore they broke into *Catalonia*, taking many Towns, and would have made a greater Progress but that the Plague raging in their Army, they were oblig'd to return home. King *Peter* Reign'd 9 Years, 3 Months, and 14 Days, and dy'd at *Villa Franca* in 1283, at 55 Years of Age. His Body was interr'd in the Monastery of *Santas Cruzes, or Holy Crosses* in *Catalonia*. His Son*

*Don Alonso, the 10th King of Aragon, and 17th Earl of Barcelona, had the Title of the *Bountiful*, for his great Liberality and Generosity, and may be call'd the *Chaste*, because he liv'd in Chastity, and was never marry'd, tho' his Life was but short. The first thing *Alonso* did was to deprive his Brother *Don Jayme or James* of the Kingdoms of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, because he had sided with the *French* against King *Peter*, whence returning to *Zaragoza* he was there proclaim'd King. He had Wars with *France* about the Kingdom of *Sicily*, then posses'd by his Brother *James*, whom he supported in it, and having lived continently and govern'd prudently, fell sick at *Barcelona*, where he dy'd in the Year 1291, when he had reign'd but 5 Years, 7 Months and 7 Days, at 27 Years of Age, and was bury'd in the Monastery of *St. Francis* in that City, leaving the Crown to his younger Brother.*

Don

Don Jayme, or James, the second of the Name, 11th King of Aragon, and 18th Earl of Barcelona, who had been before King of Sicily, as was said above, and had the Title of the Just, for his great equity and uprightness. Pope Boniface the 8th interposing his Mediation, this King in the year 1295, Marry'd Blanch the Daughter of Charles King of Sicily, and for a great Sum of Money resign'd his Title to the Kingdom of Sicily, to him; but the Sicilians being averse to the French, set up his Brother Frederick for their King; and maintain'd him in the Throne. To promote Learning, in the year 1300 the King erected an University at Lerida, which was the first in his Dominions, and endow'd it very considerably. This King had two Wives; the first was Elizabeth, Daughter to Sancho the 4th King of Castile, but she being then under Age, and they too near a Kin, the Marriage was dissolv'd before Consummation; the 2d was Blanch, Daughter to Charles II. King of Naples, above mention'd, by whom he had D. Jayme, who became a Knight of S. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards Master of the Knights of Montesa; Alonso, who inherited the Crown; Peter Earl of Ampurias; Raimund, Earl of Prades and Ribagorza, John, Archbishop of Toledo, Constance Marryed to D. John Manuel, a great Lord in Castile, Mary Wife to Peter, the Son of King Sancho the 4th of Castile; Blanch Abbess of the Monastery of Sixena; Violante Marry'd to the Prince of Tarentum; and Elizabeth Wife to Frederick Duke of Austria. In this King's time the Noble Military order of the Knights Templars was suppress'd by Pope Clement, and a great part of their Wealth in the Dominions of Aragon given to the Knights of S. John, on the residue, he instituted a new order of Knights call'd of Montesa, which is now extinct. In the Year 1319 the King held the Cortes at Tarragona, in which the Kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia and Principality of Catalonia were inseparably united, never more to be parted; and in 1327 he dy'd at Barcelona, when he had reigned 36 Years, 4 Months, and 15 Days, in Aragon, at 66 Years of Age, and was bury'd in the Monastery of Santas Cruzes, or holy Crosses in the said City. His Successor was his Son.

Don Alonso, the 4th of that Name 12th King of Aragon, and 19th Earl of Barcelona, his Elder Brother D. Jayme, or James having resign'd his right to the Crown, as was said above. He was call'd the Merciful for his extraordinary Clemency, and good Nature, and had before he came to the Crown subdu'd the Island of Sardinia. By his two Wives Teresa, Heiress of the Earldom of Urgel and Elenor Infanta of Castile he had a numerous issue, yet reign'd but 8 Years, 2 Months and 22 days and dy'd at Barcelona in 1336 and was bury'd at Lerida, in the Monastery of S. Francis.

D. Pedro, or Peter, eldest Son to King Alonso, by his first Wife Teresa, succeeded him in the Kingdom and was 13th King of Aragon, and 20th Earl of Barcelona, and had the Title of the Ceremonious, because he

so formal and dilatory in all his Actions, that it prov'd very disadvantageous to his Affairs. - This Kings Mother-in-Law *Elenor* of *Castile*, had during his Fathers Life practis'd against his Life, that her own Sons might succeed, for which he took severe Revenge on her and all her party, after his Accession to the Crown, whence ensu'd bloody Wars betwixt him and King *Peter* of *Castile*, who was Brother to the said Queen. Those Wars do not directly belong to this short Account, intended only for the Principality of *Catalonia*, and its brevity will not admit of what does not peculiarly belong to it. King *Peter* had several Wives, the first was *Mary* Infanta of *Navarre*, and Daughter to *Philip*, King of *Navarre*, by whom he had 3 Daughters, one Countess of *Ampurias*, another Queen of *Sicily*, and a Third dy'd Young. The II. was *Elenor* Infanta of *Portugal*, who left no issue. The III. *Elenor*, Daughter to *Frederick*, King of *Sicily*, by whom he had Prince *John* his Successor, and at his birth Created Duke of *Girona*, being the first who had this Title, which was continu'd in the Heirs of the Crown; Prince *Martin*, Duke of *Monblanc*, and first Constable of *Aragon*, and succeeded his Brother, and *Elenor*, Wife to King *John* of *Castile*, who by her had *Ferdinand*, afterwards King of *Aragon*. When King *Peter* was grown old and doted, he Marry'd *Sibilla*, a Widow of mean Birth, and had by her *Elizabeth* Wife to *Don Jayme*, or *James* Earl of *Urgel*. In the Cortes held at *Perpignan*, An. 1350 he ordain'd, that whereas the date of all publick Writings had for 160 Years past, been from the Year of the Incarnation of our Saviour, for the future it should be from his Birth, the difference being but Nine Months. This King in his dotage, was wholly govern'd by his Wife, Queen *Sibilla*, who manag'd all things as she pleas'd. He reign'd 51 Years, wanting 19 days and dy'd at *Barcelona* at 72 Years of Age, An. 1387, being bury'd in the Cathedral of that City, and thence translated to the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*. His Son

D. John, the first of the Name, XIV. King of *Aragon* and 21th Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded him. He Marry'd *Mathbea*, the Daughter of *James*, Earl of *Armagnac*, and had by her only one Daughter call'd *Joanna*, Marry'd to *Mathew*, Earl of *Faux* and *Bearn*. His 2d Wife was *Violante* Daughter to the Duke of *Bar*, who bore him a Son who dy'd Young, and a Daughter *Violante*, Wife to *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*. These were all the Children he had, as for himself he was very generous, a good Musician, more inclin'd to Peace and Quietness than to War, which gave his Subjects Courage to Rebel, as they did in the Year 1391, mutinying on pretence of suppressing the Assemblies of the *Jews*, throughout all his Dominions, except the City *Zaragoza*, which forbore in respect to his Person, however he soon reduc'd them, and punish'd the Heads of the Mutiniers on the Continent, whence he went over to *Majorca* to

to Chastize the Rebels there, and having reduc'd them in his return was drove by a Storm to *Cape Creus* near *Ampurias*. Thence he went to *Castillon* and dy'd suddenly as he was Hunting in the Forest of *Foxa*, some say a Horse-back, others on a Mule, and others that he fell and broke his Neck, when he had Reign'd 9 Years, 3 Months, and 13 days, An. 1396, and was bury'd in the Cathedral of *Barcelona*, whence his Successor translated him to the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*.

D. Martin, Brother to King *John*, who dy'd without issue Male, as was seen above, succeeded in all his Dominions, and was 15th King of *Aragon*, and 22th Earl of *Barcelona*. Being in *Sicily* when his Brother dy'd, he came by Sea to *Marseilles*, whence he went to *Avignon*, to Salute the Antipope *Benedict*, before call'd Cardinal *Peter de Luna*, elected by the Schismatics, and then arriving at *Zaragoza*, was there in the Church of *S. Saviour* receiv'd as King, in the Year 1392, two years after his Brothers Death. His first Wife was *Mary de Luna*, Heiress to the Earl of *Luna*, by whom he had his only Son *Martin*, who dy'd before him. This Queen dying in 1407, he Marry'd *Margaret* Daughter to the Earl of *Prades*, who brought him no Children. At the beginning of his Reign, he had War with *Mathew Earl of Faux*, who claim'd the Crown of *Aragon* in Right of his Wife, the Daughter of King *John*, but prov'd unsuccessful. The King's only Son *Martin*, King of *Sicily* dy'd in that Island in the Year 1409, which was so great an Affliction to the Father, as having no other Son, that he liv'd but a short time after, and full of Sorrow and Anguish of Mind, and dy'd of the Plague in the Monastery of *Valdonzellos* near *Barcelona*, in the Year 1410, when he had Reign'd 14 Years, and 12 days, and was bury'd in the Cathedral of *Barcelona*, whence his Body was translated to the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*.

King *Martin* dying without issue, the Dominions of *Aragon*, *Catalonia*, *Valencia*, *Sicily* and their dependances were left in great Confusion, there being many pretenders to them, which was the Cause of much Strife and Faction. The principal pretenders were *Ferdinand Infante of Castile*, Son to King *John* the first of *Castile*, by his Wife *Elenor*, the Daughter to King *Peter*, the 4th of *Aragon*. The next was *Lewis Duke of Anjou*, who claim'd in Right of his Wife *Violante* the Daughter of King *John of Aragon*. The 3d *Mathew, Earl of Faux*, as husband to *Joanna*, another Daughter to the said King *John*. The 4th *D. Fayme, Earl of Urgel*, aspir'd to it as Husband to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of King *Peter of Aragon*, by his last Wife *Sibilla*. *D. Frederick Earl of Luna Bastard* Son to *Martin K. of Sicily* aspir'd to the Crown among the Rest, and so did *D. Alonso D. of Gandia*. *K. Martin* seeing so many pretenders nam'd no Successor in his Will, but order'd that he who had the best

Title should succeed, and yet during his Life-time had n'd his endeavors that the Crown might descend to his Bastard Grandson above mention'd *Frederick, Earl of Luna*. After many Troubles and disorders the Nobility agreed, that there should be nine Arbitrators appointed, 3 by the States of *Aragon*, 3 by those of *Catalonia* and 3 by those of *Valencia*, to whom it should be left to decide who should have the Crown, and all to submit to their Determination. These Nine after long Formalities and Debates unanimously gave it for Prince *Ferdinand of Castile*, tho' in reality he had less Right than the Duke of *Anjou* and Earls of *Fauz* and *Urgel*, he being the Son of a Daughter of King *Peter*, and those the Husbands of the Daughters of King *John*, who was the Son of the said King *Peter*, and therefore the Right to the Crown could not legally be transferr'd from King *John* to his Sister and her Heirs, when the said King had Daughters of his own. However it was carry'd.

Don Ferdinand, the first of the name, was receiv'd as 16th King of *Aragon*, and 23th Earl of *Barcelona*, at *Zaragoza*, in the Year 1412. He had much opposition from *D. Jayme*, or *James*, Earl of *Urgel*, but at last subdu'd him. He took to Wife before he was King, *Elenor*, Countess of *Alberquerque* and *Montalban*, for her vast Wealth call'd, the Rich Lady, and had issue by her *Alonso*, his Successor, to whom he gave the Title of Prince of *Girona*; in imitation of the Kings of *Castile*, who Stil'd their Eldest Sons Princes of *Asturias*; he had also *John*, who came to be King of *Navarre*, and afterwards of *Aragon* and *Sicily*; *Henry* great Master of the order of *Santiago*, or *S. James* the Apostle; *Sancho* great Master of the Knights of *Alcantara*; *Peter*, kill'd in the Wars of *Naples* with a Cannon-ball; *Mary*, Wife to King *John* the 2d of *Castile*; and *Elenor*, Wife to *Edward*, King of *Portugal*. When King *Ferdinand* had reduc'd the Earl of *Urgel*, he was solemnly Crown'd and Anointed at *Zaragoza* by the Arch-bishops of *Tarragona*. He had always own'd the pretended Pope *Benedict*, above-mention'd, but that Antipope refusing in compliance to the General Council assembled at *Constance*, for putting an end to the Schism in the Church, to renounce the Papacy as his two Competitors had done, he cast off all obedience to him, and tho' then in a weak Condition, set out toward *Castile* to perswade that King to disown him, but coming to the Town of *Igualada*, in *Castile*, he there dy'd, when he had Reign'd but 3 Years, 9 Months, and 28 days, at the Age of 36, and in the Year 1416, and was bury'd in the Royal Monastery of *Poblete*. His Son

D. Alonso, the 5th of the Name, 17th King of *Aragon*, and 24th Earl of *Barcelona*, succeeded him, and had the Title of *the Magnanimous* for his greatness of Mind and suitable Actions. *Lewis*, Duke

Duke of *Anjou*, invading the Kingdom of *Naples*, Queen *Joanna*, who then Reign'd there, implor'd the Assistance of King *Alonso*, promising to adopt him for her Son and Heir, which she Solemnly did, he going over with his Army to that purpose, but the King and Queen soon falling at *Variance*, he forc'd her to fly to *Aversa*, remaining himself posses'd of the City of *Naples*. At *Aversa*, she recall'd his Adoption, and in his place substituted her former Enemy *Lewis Duke of Anjou*. King *Alonso*, being forc'd to return to *Aragon*, the Queen and Duke soon recover'd the City of *Naples* and all other places he had posses'd himself of. About this time Prince *John*, Brother to King *Alonso*, Marry'd *Blanch*, the Heiress of the Crown of *Navarre*, and her Father King *Charles* dying, they both took possession of that Kingdom, in the Year 1425 *Joanna Queen of Naples* dying without issue in 1435, that Kingdom fell into Division, one part favouring the House of *Anjou*, and the other that of *Aragon*. This King going over with his Brother King *John of Navarre*, and his other Brother Prince *Henry*, they were met by the *Genoese Fleet*, and after a bloody fight all of them taken, with abundance of other Persons of Note and great Treasure. The *Genoese* deliver'd up their Prisoners to *Philip*, Duke of *Milan*, whose Subjects they were, and he after entertaining them Magnificently set them at Liberty without any Ransome, at which the *Genoese*, were so highly offended, that they cast off their Obedience to him. King *Alonso* hasted to *Naples*, where the War continu'd long very bloody, but at last he made himself Master of that Kingdom, which he afterwards left to his Bastard Son *Ferdinand*. *Philip*, Duke of *Milan*, dying in the Year 1446, without Heirs, left his Dukedom by will to King *Alonso*, but nevertheless *Francis Sforza*, who had Marry'd Duke *Philip's* Bastard Daughter, posses'd himself of that Dukedom and enjoy'd it. King *Alonso* continu'd all the rest of his days in *Italy*, his Wife Queen *Mary Governing Aragon*, and sending him continual Supplies, which very much exhausted his Dominions in *Spain*. He was of a middle Stature, well shap'd, had sharp Eyes, a Hawk-nose, his Hair down but to his Ears, his Complexion indifferent, discreet and short in his words, gracious to all Men, very devout, Generous, Sober, and plain in his Apparel, a great Gatherer of Jewels, and a lover of Tilting, brave towards his Enemy, merciful to the conquer'd, and a great admirer of Noble Structures. He Reign'd 42 Years, one Month, and 24 days, and dy'd of a Fever at *Naples*, in the Year 1458, at the Age of 75 where he lies bury'd in the Monastery of the Dominicans.

D. John, the 2d of the Name, who, as has been said, was King of *Navarre*, succeeded his Brother *Alonso*, who left no lawful issue, in the Dominions of *Spain* and *Sicily*, being the 18th King of *Aragon*, and

and 25th Earl of *Barcelona*. He had Reign'd in *Navarre* 33 Years, wanting two Months and 21 Days, when he inherited the Crowns of *Aragon* and *Sicily*, and his first Wife *Blanch*, in whose Right he held *Navarre*, was dead, but had left him a Son call'd *Charles*, Prince of *Viana*, who dy'd before his Father ; he had also *Blanch*, marry'd to King *Henry the 4th of Castile*, who had no Issue ; and *Ellenor*, Wife to *Gaston*, Earl of *Fau*, and Heiress to the Crown of *Navarre*. King *John* being a Widower, marry'd the Lady *Joanna Henriquez*, by whom he had Prince *Ferdinand*, who succeeded him in the Kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Sicily*, and came to be King of *Castile* in right of his Wife. Prince *Charles* was of a turbulent Spirit, and rais'd Wars and Commotions against his Father, who having pardon'd him once at *Barcelona*, presently discover'd his wicked Practices against him again at *Lerida*, where he apprehend-ed and sent him away Prisoner to *Zaragoza*. The *Catalomians* laid hold of this Opportunity to rebel, and having sent two insolent Messages to the King to demand the Prince's Liberty ; upon his Refusal, they resolv'd to murder him, and had done it accor-dingly, but that he having notice of it, fled to *Frage* at Midnight ; whither they pursu'd him, and he was again forc'd to make his Escape to *Zaragoza*. Being thus disappointed, they broke out into open Rebellion, joyning with the K. of *Castile* and other Rebels like themselves in *Navarre* and *Aragon*. In fine, the Troubles rais'd on his account were so great, that the King was oblig'd to set him at Liberty, and deliver him to the *Catalonian* Rebels, who made great Rejoycings for his Delivery ; but their Joy was short : for Prince *Charles* never had his health after he came out of his Confinement, but linger'd away and dy'd in a small time, which gave occasion to ill People, as generally they do, to give out that he was poison'd. After his Death the *Catalomians*, took the usual Oath to Prince *Ferdinand*, the King's 2^d Son, as immediate Heir to his Dominions, but the Spirit of Rebellion which began to reign among them, suffer'd them not to be long Quiet ; for there were Publick Commotions and Mutinies in *Roussillon*, *Ampurdan*, and several other Parts of the Principality ; and at last the Earl of *Pallars* headed the Rebels, giving out, That Prince *Charles's* Ghost complain'd at Night about the Streets of *Barcelona*, that he was murder'd by *Joanna* his Mother-in-law. To dispel these Troubles the Queen went to *Girona*, where the Earl of *Pallars* besieg'd her and Prince *Ferdinand*, forcing them to fly to the Tower of the Cathedral for their Safety ; the Earl entring the Town, and at-tacking the Church, whence he was repuls'd and beaten out of the Town with great loss. In the mean while the King had pawn'd the Earldoms of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagn* to King *Lewis of France*, for 300000 Crowns in Gold ; for which Sum he sent Forces into

Cata-

Catalonia to his Assistance, and they not only oblig'd the Rebels to quit the Siege, but recover'd many Places from them, and being joyn'd by King John's own Troops, much alter'd the Face of Affairs. The People of *Barcelona*, in the mean while had declar'd their Sovereign King John a Publick Euemy, and put themselves under the Protection of King *Henry of Castile*, owning him as their Prince; and alledging King *John* and his Father *Ferdinand* were *Usurpers*, as indeed they were no better: but these People found out this Flaw out of Malice rather than Loyalty. King *John* laid Siege to *Lerida*, but left it to relieve *Miralcampo*, invested by the Rebels; which having done, he sate down before the Town of *Casteldas*, and having oblig'd the Garrison to surrender upon Discretion, put to Death the Gouvernour and others of the Principal Offenders. In the Year 1462, King *John* having join'd the Forces under his Queen and his Son-in-law the Earl of *Faix*, laid Siege to *Barcelona*, but was forc'd to raise it after 20 days. Then falling suddenly on *Villafranca*, he took it by force; and because 2 French Captains had been kill'd in the Assault, put to the Sword 400 of the Inhabitants, which struck such a Terror, that many other Places submitted. Next he laid Siege to *Tarragona*, and tho' it was obstinately defended, and the *Catalonian* Fleet endeavour'd the Relief, he forc'd it to surrender; which done, he return'd to *Balaguer*. The following Year 1463, by the Mediation of *France*, a Peace was concluded betwixt *Castile* and *Aragon*; in pursuance to which the *Castilian* withdrew all the Forces he had sent to the Assistance of the *Catalonians*, who thereupon chose *Peter*, Grandson to King *John of Portugal* for their King, and bringing him over from *Ceuta*, where he then was, proclaim'd him King of *Aragon* and Earl of *Barcelona*. This done, he march'd out with all the Forces he could gather, thinking to relieve *Cervera*, then besieg'd by King *John*, who sent Prince *Ferdinand*, his eldest Son against him, with part of his Forces. The Prince met the *Usurper* near a place call'd *Calaf*, where he routed him. The *Portuguese* fled to *Ampurdan*, and having gather'd fresh Troops, and done what harm he could about the Country, was again defeated in the Year, 1465, near the Town of *Poblin*; whereupon many places submitted themselves to the King and were pardon'd; several other Places he took by force. After which he laid Siege to the City *Tortosa*, and the pretended King *Peter*, who was coming to the Relief of it happening then to die, the Place submitted upon good Conditions. Upon the Death of the imaginary King *Peter*, the City of *Barcelona* was full of Divisions; some being for erecting a Republick, and the wiser sort for submitting to their King, but at last neither took effect; for they elected *Renee*, Lord of *Mar-selles* for their King, who sent his Son *Lewis Duke of Anjou* over

the Pyrenean Mountains with an Army. The Duke laid Siege to *Girona*, which he was forc'd to raise, Prince *Ferdinand* coming to the Relief of it; but being soon after reinforc'd, he came to a Battle near *Demont*, where he routed the Prince; however King *John* coming thither suddenly in Person, the Duke withdrew his Forces to *Perpignan*, and went away himself into *France* for fresh Supplies. He return'd in 1468, with 10000 Men, and surprising King *John* at the Siege of *Peralada* defeated him, then took the City *Girona*, and going thence to *Barcelona* dy'd there of a Fever. Thus ended the 2d of the pretended Kings set up by the Rebels, upon whose Death the *French* return'd into *France*, which so discourag'd the *Catalonians*, that many Towns, and abundance of Persons of Note submitted themselves to their King upon promise of Pardon. Prince *Alonso*, the King's Son was sent towards *Barcelona*, where he wasted all the Country about, and 5000 Men sallying out, were by him routed, and many kill'd. King *John* coming soon after with more Forces, the City was so streightned, that the Inhabitants were forc'd to submit themselves to the King's Mercy, who forgave them all, and restor'd their Charter. This was in the Year 1471, and put an end to that bloody Rebellion, which had lasted 10 Years. After this King *John* had Wars with *France*, which do not belong to this account; and therefore are pass'd by, as are other Actions of his, which all rais'd him in the esteem of the World, at length having liv'd to be 81 Years and 6 Months old, and reign'd in *Aragon* 20 Years, 6 Months and 9 Days, he dy'd at *Barcelona* in the Year 1479, and was the last King of *Aragon*, bury'd in the Monastery of *Poblete*.

Ferdinand the 2d of the Name, stil'd the Catholick King, and Son to King *John* last spoken of, succeeded his Father in all his Dominions, except *Navarre*, which went to the Heiress by that King's first Wife, and was the 19th King of *Aragon*, and 26th Earl of *Barcelona*, having already Reign'd four Years in *Castile*, in the pretended Right of his Wife *Isabel*, or *Elizabeth*, who usurp'd that Crown from her Brother's Daughter. Thus was this Ferdinand sole Monarch of all Spain, except the little Kingdoms of *Navarre*, and that of *Granada*, both which he afterwards conquer'd, and was the first Monarch of all those Dominions since the Gothick Kings before the Invasion of the *Moors*. Nor did this King's good Fortune stop here; for he wrested the Kingdom of *Naples* from the *French*, which has ever since continu'd annex'd to the Crown of Spain. Besides, in his Days happened the first Discovery of the *West-Indies*, which since have added such a vast Extent of Dominions, and such inexhausted Treasures to the Monarchy of Spain. In his time there hapned no considerable Revolution in the Principality of *Catalonia*, which for the most part continu'd in Peace and Tran-

Tranquillity ; and therefore we shall not say any more of his Reign. His Wife, as has been said, was *Isabel*, or rather *Elizabeth*, by whom he had the Crown of *Castile* ; but he left no Issue Male : so that all his great Dominions at his Death, fell to his Daughter *Joanna*, marry'd to *Philip the Fair*, Archduke of *Austria*, and Son to *Maximilian the Emperor*. *Elizabeth*, the Proprietrix of *Castile*, dying before her Husband ; *Philip*, who, as has been said, marry'd her Daughter *Joanna*, took Possession of that Kingdom, but dy'd before his Father-in-law *Ferdinand* ; and therefore never enjoy'd the Crown of *Aragon*, which at the Death of *Ferdinand* devolv'd to his Daughter *Joanna*, but she being distracted, her Son *Charles* was receiv'd as King, as we shall see in the ensuing Chapter. King *Ferdinand* dy'd in the Year 1516. at 72 Years of Age, when he had Reign'd in *Aragon* 37 Years and 4 Days.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Kings of Spain who have been Earls of
Barcelona, and Princes of Catalonia, since the
whole Monarchy of Spain was united under one
Head, to this present time.

CHARLES, who was afterwards the 5th of the Name, Emperor, and first of it King of Spain, was the Son of *Philip*, the Fair, Archduke of *Austria*, by *Joanna*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of Spain, and born at *Gant in Flanders*, in the Year 1500. In 1505, Queen *Isabel* or *Elizabeth* dying, *Philip* and *Joanna* were proclaim'd King and Queen of *Castile* ; but *Philip* dying the next Year, had but a short time to enjoy his Crown. King *Ferdinand* living till the Year 1516, held his own Kingdom of *Aragon*, and govern'd that of *Castile* for his Daughter *Joanna*, who was distracted. Upon his Death, which happen'd the same Year Prince *Charles* came into Spain, and his Mother being altogether incapable of Government, in the Year 1517, was Proclaim'd and own'd King of *Castile*, as he was soon after in *Aragon*, tho' not without opposition, which however was soon over. At the beginning of the Year 1519, the King was at *Barcelona*, where he receiv'd the News of his being elected

Emperor, in the place of his Grandfather *Maximilian* deceas'd. The *Catalonians* at first refus'd to acknowledge King *Charles*, whilst his Mother liv'd, reflecting on the *Castilians* and *Aragonians* for having done it ; but at last comply'd and took their Oath to him as their 27th Earl ; yet their *Cortes* or Parliament, was very mutinous and troublesome to him. Having settled Affairs in *Catalonia*, the King went away through *Castile* to *Corunna*, and thence by Sea to the Low Countries to receive the Imperial Crown in *Germany*. During his Absence, there was a dangerous Rebellion of the Commons in *Castile*, which however was suppress'd by the Nobility and Gentry. The Kingdom of *Valencia* revolted at the same time, and suffer'd much before it was reduc'd ; but *Catalonia*, tho' the Rebels held some Correspondence there, continu'd in its Duty, and had no hand in these Troubles. The great Actions of this mighty Monarch have employ'd several able Pens, and particularly that of *D. Prudencio de Sandoval*, Bishop of *Pamplona* ; of which we have an *English* Abrigment ; to which the Reader may have recourse ; this account being confin'd to what particularly concerns *Catalonia*, which Principality having continu'd peaceable, during the Reign of King *Charles*, affords little matter for this Treatise. The Kings only Wife was *Elizabeth*, Sister to the King of *Portugal*, to whom he was marry'd at *Sevil*, on the 11th of *March* 1526, and had by her *Philip*, his Successor. *Mary*, marry'd to the Emperor *Maximilian* the 2d, and *Joanna*, Wife to Prince *John of Portugal*. In the Year 1556, this mighty Emperor, who had spread the Fame of his Actions throughout the World, growing weary of its Toils, and resolving to devote the Remainder of his days to secure a future State, voluntarily resign'd all his Dominions, the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and the Crown of *Spain* to his Son *Philip*. This done, he pas'd out of the Low Countries by Sea into *Spain*, where he retir'd to the Monastery of *Juste*, of the Order of St. *Jerome*, with only a few Servants, reserving for his and their Maintenance, only 12000 Ducats a Year, of all his vast Revenues. Here he liv'd two Years an humble and devout Life, and made a godly end on the 21st of *September* 1558. His Body was bury'd in the Church of that Monastery, where it lay till remov'd to the *Escorial*, by his Great Grandson King *Philip the Fourth of Spain*.

Philip II. of the Name, King of *Spain*, and 28th Earl of *Barcelona*, ascended the Throne, by the voluntary Resignation of his Father, as was said above, in the Year 1556, or rather the latter end of the foregoing Year. At his first Accession to the Crown he concluded a Truce with *France* for 5 Years, but it prov'd of no effect, for the very next Year the War broke out betwixt them again, and the

the French coming to relieve *S. Quintin*, besieg'd by the Forces of *Spain* under the Command of Prince of *Philibert of Savoy*, receiv'd a great overthrow; after which the Town was soon taken by King *Philip* himself, who came to the Siege after the Battle. The *Spanish Arms* were no less Successful in *Italy*, where the Duke of *Alva*, overrun all the Patrimony of *S. Peter*, and oblig'd the Pope to accept of a Peace. Whilst these Successes hapned abroad *Spain* felt the dismal effects of Famine first, and in the Year 1558 a Plague, which spread through most part of the Country, caus'd a great Mortality, which ceas'd not altogether, for some time after. The French being again defeated at *Graveling* in the Low-Countries, their King gave ear to a Peace with King *Philip*, which was concluded in 1558, the said *Philip*, who had before been Marry'd to *Mary Queen of England* deceas'd, now taking to Wife *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Henry II. King of France*, which Marriage was consummated at *Guadalajara*, and afterwards solemniz'd at *Toledo*. In the Year 1566, the Rebellion broke out in the Low-Countries, *Margaret*, Dutchess of *Parma*, the Kings Bastard Sister being then Governess, which grew to such a Head that the King could never quel it, but left it intail'd upon his Son, and Successor. This same Year King *Philip* caus'd his Son Prince *Charles* to be put to death in Prison, upon some jealousy conceiv'd that he had a Kindness for the Queen his Mother-in-Law, and aim'd at the Crown before his time. An. 1571; hapned the Famous Battle of *Lepanto*, where the Confederate Fleet of the Pope, *Spain* and the *Venetians*, overthrew the *Turks* taking or sinking 200 of their Galleys, Killing 2500 Men, and delivering 1500 Christian Captives. The old King of *Portugal*, *Henry the Cardinal* dying in 1580, and no Issue Male of that Family remaining, King *Philip* in the Right of his Mother, entred that Kingdom and possess'd himself of it, by which he became sole Monarch of all *Spain*, and of all the Dominions of *Portugal* in the *East-Indies*, and the greatest Monarch in the Universe. The *Cortes* for the Kingdom of *Aragon* were held at *Monzon* in 1585, where Prince *Philip*, the Kings Son was Sworn Heir to the Crown. The Year 1588 is Famous for the great *Spanish Navy*, under the Command of the Duke of *Medina Sedonia*, sent against *England*, most of which perish'd by Storms in the Narrow Seas. King *Philip* not content with his vast Dominions, aspir'd to the Crown of *France*, in hopes that *Henry of Navarre* would not be admitted to it because he was a Protestant, however that King subdu'd all his Enemies, and disappointed the Practices of this Ambitious Monarch. *Catalonia* afforded nothing worth relating under this Prince, the principal Actions of his Life have here been briefly summ'd up to continue the Course of the History, for what is to follow in the ensuing Reigns. *Philip* liv'd

liv'd 71 Years, whereof he Reign'd 42, and dy'd at the *Escurial* on the 13th of *September* 1598. He had four Wives, the first *Mary*, Daughter to King *John* the 4th of *Portugal*, the 2d *Mary*, Queen of *England*, Daughter to King *Henry* the 8th; the 3d *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* the 2d King of *France*, and the 4th *Ann*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian* the 2d. The first of them was Mother to Prince *Charles*, put to death by his Father, as has been said above. The 2d had no issue. The 3d had only *Eliz. Clare Eugenia*, Wife to the Archduke *Albertus*, who had no Children. The fourth bore him *Philip* his Successor, *Ferdinand, Charles, James and Mary*, who all dy'd Young.

Philip III. of the Name, King of *Spain*, and 28th Earl of *Barcelona*, was the first King who at his Accession to the Crown, was possessed of all the Dominions of *Spain*. Before his Father's Death, a Match was concluded for him with *Margaret*, Daughter to *Charles*, Archduke of *Austria*. She now coming through *Italy*, the Pope at *Ferrara* perform'd the Marriage Ceremonies, in the absence of the King, and passing by Sea, she Landed in *Catalonia* at *Alfaques de Tortosa*, whence being conducted to *Valencia*, the Marriage was there consummated. The King and Queen went thence to *Barcelona*, and so to *Madrid*. This Prince being very Religious, and of a Mild disposition always endeavour'd to preserve Peace both at Home and Abroad, which has made his Reign the less remarkable in History, but the more fortunate to his Subjects, who suffer'd not the Calamities of War, nor the heavy Oppression of Taxes. All his Dominions in *Spain* enjoy'd perfect Tranquility, but in the Low Countries the War continu'd with the Rebels for some Years, till in 1609. a Truce was also concluded there, and ratify'd by the King, which though not well observ'd, gave some Respite to those Countries so long Labouring under the Calamity of intestine Broils. In 1610. King *Henry IV.* of *France* was inhumanly Murder'd by the Villain *Francis Ravilliac*. This same Year the Spaniards by intelligence they held with *Muley Xeque*, a *Moor* in great Power, were put into Possession of the strong Castle of *Alarache*, an important place in *Africk* on the Ocean. At a little distance from it is a small Creek, and a River call'd *Mamora*, which was a Nest of Pirates, and therefore four Years after this, the Spanish Fleet commanded by *D. Lewis Faxardo*, entred this place, and built a good Fort upon it, notwithstanding the Opposition made by the Infidels, where a good Garrison was left. At the same time the King undertook that which none of his Predecessors, though they wish'd it, durst attempt, which was the Expulsion of the *Moriscos*. These people were descended from the *Moors*, and under the Colour of Converts, continu'd still Rank *Mahometans*, in their Hearts committing many Sacrileges under pretended

pretended show of Zeal and Devotion, as the *Jews*, who live conceal'd, do at this day. Besides they kept Correspondence in *Turkey* and *Barbary*, to stir up those people to invade *Spain* again. They had often been convicted of these and other dangerous Practices, and therefore the King to be rid of them at once, by Proclamation commanded them all, without exception, to depart his Dominions by a day Appointed, which was punctually obey'd, the persons employ'd to see it perform'd being Zealous in their Trust. Whether it were more beneficial or hurtful to the Country is hard to decide, considering on the one side the danger it lay under from them, had they staid, and on the other, the depopulating of it by the departure of 8, or 900000 Souls. This with the Banishing of the *Jews* before, and the *West-Indies*, have been the true Causes of the want of people in *Spain*, though Ignorance preteads to give others, nothing to the purpose. Some small War broke out in 1615 in *Italy*, with the Duke of *Savoy*, King *Philip* undertaking the Protection of the Duke of *Mantua*, whom the former had almost depriv'd of his Dukedom of *Monferrat*, but the consequences were not of much Moment, and all matters were amicably adjusted. This Kings great Favourite, who had long dispos'd of all things at Will, fearing to be call'd to an Account for his Administration, had privately obtain'd a Cardinals Cap at *Rome*, and receiving it in 1618 he withdrew from Court, leaving *D. Roderick Calderon* his Creature, to expiate his Crimes, for he was apprehended, and after two Years and a halfs Imprisonment, put to Death. In 1619, King *Philip* took his progress into *Portugal*, where he was receiv'd with much outward show, but little sincerity, as appear'd in his Sons days. The King returning to *Madrid*, dy'd there on the 15th of *March* 1621, in the 43th Year of his Age, and 23d of his Reign. His Life was so Innocent and Pious, that he is generally look'd upon as a Saint. He had but one Wife, which was *Margaret*, Daughter to the Archduke *Charles* above mention'd, by whom he had *Philip*, his Successor; *Charles*, who dy'd at 25 Years of Age; *Ferdinand*, Cardinal, Archbishop of *Toledo* and Governour of the Low Countries; *Alonso*, dy'd a Child; *Ann*, Wife to *Lewis* the 13th, King of *France* and Mother to *Lewis* the 14th now reigning; *Mary* Wife to *Ferdinand*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; and *Mary*, who dy'd Young.

Philip, IV. of the Name, King of *Spain* and 29th Earl of *Barcelona* took upon him the Government at 16 Year of Age. In the Year 1623. *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, eldest Son to King *James* the first of *England*, came Post through *France* to *Madrid*, in order to conclude a Match with *Mary*, King *Philip*'s Sister. He was nobly entertain'd at Court, and all things seem'd to tend to a happy Conclusion, but the Marques of *Buckingham*, King *James*'s

great

great Favourite, who was with the Prince, taking the Liberty to make his Addresses to a Lady of the first Quality, she acquainted her Husband, who directed her to make him an *Assignation* in the Dark, which being joyfully accepted of, the Husband in stead of his Wife substituted a Black Woman, who was pox'd. *Buckingham* lay with her all Night, and in the Morning perceiving what a Bed-fellow he had, and afterwards feeling the Effects of his Amours, was so inrag'd, that he broke off the Princes Match, and they came away in *September* from *Madrid*, where they had been ever since *March*. The Wars with the *Dutch* continu'd with various Success, and little probability of being brought to a Conclusion, that Rebellion being always supported by powerful Princes, and particularly those of *France* and *England*. An. 1626. King *Philip* held the *Cortes*, or Parliament of *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and *Catalonia*, where many debates arising, as is usual at such Meetings, they sate longer than had been excepted. Nothing hapned for some Years of Note in the parts about *Catalonia*, but in 1635, the War which had been long kindling broke out betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and was prosecuted with the utmost Vigour on both sides, in the Low-Countries, and the Frontiers of *France* next to *Biscay*. However till the Year 1639, it came not into those parts here spoken of. That Year the *French* Forces under the Command of the Prince of *Conde*, being 24000 strong, lay'd Siege to the Fortress of *Saulces*, in the County of *Roussillon*, which though strong by Situation and well defended, was oblig'd to surrend're on the 29th of *July*. In the following Year 1640, a Year Famous for Rebellion, which then broke out in many parts, not only of *Europe*, but even in *Asia*, *Catalonia* play'd its part among the Rest, by an almost general Insurrection. The Causes pretended were the same that are pleaded in all Rebellions, Liberty, Priviledges, Jealousies, and Fears, and the like, the true Reason, too much Liberty, and a powerful Neighbour to support them. The War being then hot with *France*, and that Nation growing strong in *Roussillon*, the *Catalanians* lay'd hold of that opportunity to Cast off their obedience to their Sovereign. Accordingly the whole Country, except some few places, secur'd by Garrisons, revolted and call'd in the *French* to their Assistance. *Barcelona*, as the Capital, lead the way, and gave the Example to the Rest; the Multitude mutinying and forcing the *Viceroy* to fly for his Safety to the *Arsenal*, which is enclos'd, and whence he intended to make his Escape by Sea, but was prevented by Death. The *Viceroy* then was the Earl of *Sancto Coloma*. King *Philip* understanding what had hapned, sent the Duke of *Segorve* and *Cardona*, as new *Viceroy* to pacifie these Tumults; but he being Sick when he set out, and going first to *Saulces*, retaken the beginning of this Year by the *Spanish* Forces, dy'd

dy'd by the way before he could reach *Barcelona*, which receiv'd a *French* Garrison, and stood upon its defence. *Lerida*, *Balaguer*, *Ager*, and many other places follow'd the Example of their Capital; and the whole Province, was fill'd with Confusion, the Towns Arming against their Prince, the Mountain people coming down in hopes of pluader, and the *French* blowing the Coals to make their Advantage of these intestine Broils. In 1641, the Rebels having fortify'd *Barcelona*, and secur'd the pass of *Col de Balanger*, sate down before the City *Tarragona*, which still continu'd in King Philip's Hands. The Arccbishop of *Bourdeaux*, Block'd it up by Sea, whilst the *Catalonians* press'd it by Land. The place was reduc'd to a great Extremity, for want of Provisions, but the Dukes of *Fernandina* and *Maqueda* coming to its Relief by Sea, the Siege was rais'd. The Rebellion in *Portugal* hapning in concert with that of *Catalonia*, *Spain* was the less able to reduce either, so that the *French* and *Catalonians* laying Siege to *Colivre*, had it as surrender'd in a few days. The taking of this place led them the following Year 1642. to attack *Perpignan* in *April*, which place was so bravely defended by the Marquess de *Flores Davila*, that, though King *Lewis* the *XIIIth* of *France* was at the Siege in Person, it held out till the 29th of *August*, when having suffer'd the utmost Extremities, the Governoour Capitulated and March'd out with Honour on the 9th of *September*. The *French* Forces under the Marshal *de la Motte*, advancing in *October* towards *Lerida*, to relieve that place invested by the *Spaniſh*, were repulſ'd with ſome loſs, ſo that a ſort of Blockade was continu'd that Winter, and the place besieg'd in form the following Year 1643, by King *Philip* of *Spain* in person, who had it Surrenderd to him by Famine on the laſt day of *July*. *Balaguer* being left expos'd by the *French* Forces, and having the *Spaniſh* in its Neighbourhood, could not long ſtand out upon its own Strength, but was oblig'd to ſubmit to its Sovereign in 1644. An. 1645. the *French* took *Roses* after a Siege of two Months; the Marquess *de Mortara* commanded the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Catalonia*, where he fought a bloody Battle with the *French* under the Count *de Harcourt*, who routed and took him Prisoner, with 200 Officers, and then purſuing *Andrew Cantelmo*, who fled with the Horse to *Balaguer*, besieg'd him in the place and to took it, King *Philip* alarm'd by this Disaster calls the Marquess *de Leganes* from his command againſt *Portugal*, and ſends him into *Catalonia*, where he gather'd a Body of 25000 Men, in 1646. The Count *de Harcourt* had now lain 5 Months before *Lerida*, when the Marquess coming to the Relief of that place attack'd him in his Trenches, and after a Hot Engagement, in which much Blood was Spilt on both ſides, entirely defeated him, taking all his Cannon, Baggage and Ammunition. This disgrace cauſ'd the Count *de Harcourt* to be remov'd from

from his Command, and the Prince of *Conde* to be sent in his place, the following Year 1647. He having view'd the Frontier places, and gather'd 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse lay'd Siege again to *Lerida*, which place was so bravely defended by the Gouvernour *Don Gregorio de Brito*, that the Prince was forc'd to draw off by night on the 18th of *June*, having lain before the place from the 12th of *May*; and this was all he did, for understanding that the *Spanish* Army was Superior to his, he put his Troops into Garrisons, and so ended the great Expectation of this Campaign. The next Year 1648, prov'd more favourable to the *French* and Rebels in *Catalonia*, where the Marshal *de Schomberg* then commanded, for he reliev'd the strong Castle of *Flix* besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, and then laying Siege to the City *Tortosa* made himself Master of it, though bravely defended by *D. Francisco de Melo*. The Troubles in *France* weakned their Forces abroad, so that the following Campaign the *Spaniards* gain'd some Advantages in *Catalonia*, and recover'd a few places, but none among them of any great Note. They had thoughts, and made some Motions towards besieging of *Barcelona* and *Tortosa*, but the *French*, who were jealous of it, throwing strong Garrisons into both those places, they desisted. However the Year 1650 prov'd more successful, for the *Catalonians* repenting their Rebellion, which had ruin'd their Country, and grown weary of their Guests, the *French*, after several Consultations among themselves, and private Messages sent to Court to obtain Pardon, resolv'd to expel their Allies, and return to their Allegiance. This could not be so private but that the Court of *France* had some intelligence of it, and sent the Duke *de Mercœur* with the Title of *Viceroy* into *Catalonia*, who secur'd many suspected Persons, and sent them away Prisoners into *France*, thinking by that means to strike a Terror into the Rest, which on the contrary so far exasperated them, that they ran to Arms in all parts, where they were able, and destroy'd all the *French* they could overpower, who did not fail to make them suitable Returns, wheresoever they were strongest. King *Philip* in the mean while appoints the Marquess of *Mortara*, General of *Catalonia*, and the Marquess *Alexander Borri*, his Major General. The latter entred the Country first with 1600 Foot and 1000 Horse, which with the Assistance of the Natives drove the *French* from the Country about *Flix* and other places. The Marquess *de Mortara* following with the Rest of the Forces, soon possest'd himself of *Flix*, and the strong Castle of *Miravete*. Then pursuing his Success he advanc'd to the City *Tortosa*, with 12000 Men, and invested it on the 19th of *October*. The Trenches were open'd on the 28th, and the Batteries began to play on the 3d of *November*. The Duke *de Alburquerque*, General of the *Spanish* Gallies, who lay to keep the Sea, took four Ships that

attempted to put Succours into the place, which so much discourag'd the besieg'd, that they presently Capitulated, and the City was deliver'd on the 3d of September. The People of *Barcelona* encourag'd by this Success of the *Spanish Forces*, openly Mutiny'd, and Encourag'd the Country People to destroy the *French* that were abroad, who being weak, could not suppress them; and therefore the Duke de *Mercaur*, with the other principal Officers, as well *French*, as *Catalonians* of their Party, withdrew themselves to the County of *Roussillon*. At the beginning of the Year 1651 the *Spanish Gouvernour* of the City of *Lerida*, March'd out by Night with part of his Garrison, and at break of day surpriz'd the Castle of *Lerida*, still held by the *French*, putting all the Garrison to the Sword. The Castle of *Scorriamb*, lying betwixt *Tarragona*, and *Scornalbau* *Tortosa*, soon after underwent the same Fate. The *Spanish Fleet* under the Command of *D. John of Austria*, being come upon the Coast of *Catalonia*, the Marquels de *Mortara*, Viceroy and Captain General of that Country, March'd out with all the Forces he could gather, and took the Field in *June*, making directly for *Barcelona*, which City he invested on the 4th of *August*, the Fleet at the same time securing the Sea. Yet this may rather be call'd a Blockake than a Siege, for it continu'd till the 13th of *October* of the ensuing Year, 1652, when the place was surrendred to its lawful Sovereign. Whilst this Siege or Blockade was carry'd on, *D. John Gonzalez Salamanques*, a *Spanish Major*, surpriz'd the City *Belaguer* in *July*, it having till then continu'd in Rebellion. The same Person for his good Service having been made Lieutenant-Colonel and Gouvernour of the said City of *Belaguer*, on the 6th of *October* following, escaladed and took the Town of *Ager*, the Castle surrendring three days after. Thus the whole Province of *Catalonia* was at last reduc'd, and upon its Submission receiv'd to Mercy by its Sovereign King *Philip*, who show'd those People more Clemency than their Rebellion had deserv'd. *Roses* alone, and some few Places of less Note, remain'd in the hands of the *French*, besides the Country of *Roussillon*. The Marshal de *Hocquin-court* entred again in the Year 1653, on that side with a small Army, put Succours into that place, defeated a Body of Peasants that had drawn together to oppose him in some Passes, and then took the Town of *Castellon de Ampurias*, which was well defended by a Regiment of *Neapolitans* that was in it. During all the course of the War, the *Miquelets* adher'd to the *French*, being a beggarly People, always gaping after all Occasions of plundering their Neighbours, and ever doing more Mischief than the Foreign Enemies. These Men for the most part still continu'd in Rebellion, and having committed all imaginable Villainies in the open Country, laid Siege to the Town of *Ripol*, which after

ter holding out a Month, surrendred upon honourable Articles; but that perfidious Rabble no sooner entred the place, but they committed all sorts of Barbarities in it. Marechal *Hocquincourt* laid Siege to the City *Girona*, but was forc'd to raise it by a wonderful Plague of Flies, which so tormented the Horses, that very many of them dy'd.

In the Year 1654. the French entred the County of *Pucerdan*, and set down before the Town of that Name, where hearing that the Spanish Horse had invested *Roses*, they broke up to relieve that place; so both Enterprizes fail'd. The Prince of *Coni* coming to command for France in *Roussillon*, took the Town of *Ville Franche*, or *Villa Franca*, which was but weakly Garison'd, in 8 days; this done, he made himself Master of all the other small Places along the River *Ter*. On the other side *D. John of Austria* with his Forces march'd to *Vich*, where he left 5 Regiments of *Catalonians*, and one of *Valencians*, and Winter drawing on, both Parties went into Quarters. The ensuing Year 1655, the War was but coldly carry'd on in these Parts, and scarce any thing of Moment done all the Summer. At the beginning of Oct. *D. Joseph de Pinos*, Gouvernour of *Vique*, surpriz'd the Town of *Berga*, seated on the Mountain of the same Name, containing about 500 Houses, and defended by some French and Rebels. The Castle held out some days, but at last capitulated. No sooner was this place taken and victuall'd, but a Body of about 3000 French sate down before it, and the Garison was reduc'd to Extremity, when the same *D. Joseph de Pinos* returning with 2500 Men, routed the Enemy, and sav'd the place. Several other Places of less Note were soon recover'd, and *D. John of Austria*, with about 6000 Men, in eleven Days took *Solsona*, which still continu'd in Rebellion; Articles were granted to the French, that were there in Garison; but none to the Natives: so that the Town was plunder'd, and 600 of the Rebels sent Prisoners to *Barcelona*. This done, *D. John* put a good Garison into the City of *Solsona*, and having given orders for repairing the Fortifications, went away to *Monseratte*. The Years 1657, and 1658, the War grew cooler in *Catalonia*, the greatest Efforts being made in the Low Countries; however the last of these Years, the French, that these parts might not be altogether quiet, laid Siege to the Town of *Camedon*, among the Mountains, near the River *Ter*. The Marques de *Mortara*, being inform'd of the Danger of the place, drew together all the Forces he could, and marching to its Relief, entirely defeated the Enemy, with the loss of all their Cannon. This ended the War, not only in *Catalonia*, but in all other parts; for in 1659, after many private Advances had been made towards a Peace betwixt France and Spain; at length a Cessation of Arms was

was agreed upon, which was follow'd by a Peace concluded in November the same Year. In this Treaty it was agreed, That the King of France should marry the Princess *Mary Teresa*, Daughter to K. Philip the 4th. Both the Kings met in the Island of the Conference, which is in the River *Bidassou*, that parts the Dominions of France and Spain, where they both swore to the Observation of the Peace, and the Bride being deliver'd to her Husband, he return'd to *Paris*, and the Father to *Madrid*. This was in the Year 1660, when the Peace restor'd *Catalonia* to its former Tranquility; and therefore it will furnish no matter worth relating for some years after. On the 17th of October 1665, King Philip the 4th of Spain dy'd in the 60th Year of his Age, and 44th of his Reign. By his first Wife *Elizabeth*, Sister to *Louis* the 13th King of France, he had *Balthasar Charles Dominick*, who dy'd without Issue at 17 Years of Age, four Daughters that all dy'd in their Infancy, and *Mary Teresa* marry'd to the present King of France, *Louis* the 14th, and Mother to the Dauphin. His 2d Wife *Margaret* Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the 3d, was Mother to *Margaret*, Wife to the late Emperor *Leopold*, of whom no Issue remains, and his Successor, of whom we are to speak next.

Charles II. of the Name, King of Spain, and 30th Earl of *Barcelona*, ascended the Throne at four Years of Age, under the Tuition of his Mother, who bred him in such Ignorance, and his Capacity was so small, and his Constitution of Body so infirm, that he can scarce be said to have Reign'd; having been always led by those who were in Authority about him, and follow'd their Directives in all things, without any Will or Conduct of his own. The King of France, under pretence of some Right of his Queen in the Low-Countries, Declar'd War in the Year 1666, and made a considerable Progress in those Parts, but nothing was done, in those we are here to Treat of, and in the 1668 Peace was again Concluded between the two Crowns. The Government of Spain, at this time was very Corrupt, and *D. John of Austria*, Bastard Son to the late King *Philip* IV. labour'd to remove the Queen out of it, to get it into his own hands. She on the other hand to content his Ambition, made him Lord Lieutenant, and Captain General of the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and Vicar-General of all the Dominions of that Crown, which only serv'd to enable him to wrest the Power out of her hands, as he actually did, removing her from the Government, and carrying the King away into *Aragon*. The great Men fearing, that *D. John* either aspir'd at the Crown himself, or at least would Eclipse their Grandeur, soon thrust him from the Helm, and so the Government remain'd in the Council during the King's Minority. The Peace continu'd till the Year 1673, for the French, in 1672 having overrun a great part

part of *Holland*, taking 45 Places of Note in the space of three Weeks, *Spain* took the Alarm, and drawing the Emperor into the Confederacy declared War against *France*, but to their Loss; for the *French* that Year, and the next overrun and subdu'd all *Franche Comte*, and defeated the *Spanish* and *French* Army in *Flanders*. However on the side of *Spain* nothing was done till 1675, when Duke *Schomberg* entring *Catalonia* took *Figueras*, *Ampurias*, and some other Places of less Note, which the *Spaniards* being too weak to recover, things continu'd much in the same Posture till 1677, when the Duke *de Noailles*, who commanded on this side defeated, the Count *de Monterey* the *Spanish* General, and took 600 Prisoners. In 1678 Mareschal *de Noailles* laid Siege to *Puicerdan*, an important Place and Capital of the County of *Cerdagn*, and fearing least the Earl of *Monterey*, who lay in the Plain of *Vique* should relieve the Place, he caus'd all the Passes and Defiles betwixt him and the Enemy to be strongly guarded. This done, he open'd the Trenches on the 29th of *April*, and tho' the Besieg'd defended themselves with extraordinary Bravery, he took it in a Month. These Successes of *France* in this and all other Parts, forwarded the conclusion of the Peace, which had been long negotiating at *Nimeguen*. Besides the *Dutch* having sign'd for themselves in *August*; *Spain* thus forsaken by them, was forc'd to comply in *September* following. The next Year 1679, King *Charles* of *Spain* marry'd *Mary Louisa*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Lewis XIV*. King of *France*, by whom he had no Issue. This Alliance like all the rest, prov'd of no effect for securing a good Correspondence betwixt the two Crowns; for the very next Year they began to bicker about their Limits. The Commissioners appointed on both sides to adjust that difference could not bring it to an amicable Conclusion, and several small Hostilities were committed in the Low Countries, where the Controversy lay. At length, in 1683, the War broke out; and not to mention what was done in *Flanders*, in 1684, the Mareschal *de Bellefont*, General of the *French* in *Catalonia*, worsted the *Spanish* Army under the Duke of *Bournonville*. The Fight was Bloody, and lasted till Night, when the *Spaniards* retir'd in great Confusion, leaving their Baggage behind them. Soon after, a Truce two propos'd betwixt the 2 Crowns for 20 Years, and easily consented to on both sides, the *French* having got what they aim'd at, and the *Spaniards* being weary of the War. This Truce, however continu'd but till the Year 1689, when almost all *Europe* broke out again into a War. The Empire, *Spain*, *England*, and *Holland* and *Savoy*, were all in Confederacy against *France*, which made its utmost Efforts to oppose such mighty Enemies on all sides; but we shall not pretend to exceed our intented Bounds of *Catalonia*.

The Duke *De Noailles*, Commanded the *French Forces* there, and took the Town and Castle of *Campredon*. In 1690 another Rebellion broke out in *Catalonia*, those People are inclin'd to it, and could not lye still, when they had so fair an opportunity of the *French* to back them. The Rabble of the Country rose under the Peasants, and seizing some few Horse, that were quarter'd in Villages about *Barcelona*, committed many other Insolences. The D. *De Villahermosa*, then Vice-roy, sent out a part of the Garrison of *Barcelona*, who soon drove those Scoundrels into the Mountains, where finding themselves too weak, they cry'd for Mercy. Yet this was only to gain time, for as soon as they thought the *French* could come to their Assistance, they broke out again after a more Dangerous manner than before, so that the Vice-roy was oblig'd to send for more Forces from *Navarre* and other parts, by which means he crush'd that Insurrection, before the Duke *De Noailles* could come to support it. He came at last, tho' late, and having taken some Castles and other Places of small Note, advanc'd as far as the City of *Vicque*, a Place Famous enough for Rebellion, yet he had not force to attempt any thing considerable, and therefore understanding, that the Duke *De Villahermosa* had drawn together about 12000 Men, and was Marching towards him, he return'd into the Country of *Roussillon*, with a considerable Booty, being unable to withstand his Enemy. The following Year 1691. the Duke *De Noailles* began the Campaign with greater Forces, for he was able himself to make head against the *Spaniards* who lay at *Castellon de Ampurias*, and send Lieutenant General *Chazeron* with a sufficient Force to Besiege *Urgel*, which he took in a few days, the Garrison remaining Prisoners of War. The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, was Vice-roy of *Catalonia*, who having but small Troops, and most of them raw Soldiers, could do nothing all the Summer. At this same time the Count *D'Estrées* bombarded *Barcelona* for two days, Destroying many Houses, and the Vice-roy's Pallace, which was very Magnificent. *Ann. 1692.* Nothing Remarkable hapned on this side, but in 1693 the *French* took the Seaport Town of *Roses*, and in 1694. Marshal *De Noailles* pass'd the River *Ter*, Defeating the *Spanish* Foot, that lay to Guard the Passes. The *Spanish* Horse behav'd themselves well, and cover'd the Foot who Fled, but could not save the Baggage, which was lost. The Opposition made by the Horse, and the Narrowness of the ways, hinder'd the *French* pursuing far. Being now Masters of the Field, they lay'd Siege to *Palamos*, a Sea-Port Town, on the 30th. of *May*, and giving an Assault on the Counterscarp, the Granadiers spying a small Breach in the Wall, made themselves Masters of it at once, Entring the City with Sword in Hand. Hence the Mar-

shal March'd to *Girona*, which held out but 10 days, and was Sur-render'd to him on the 29th. of June. *Noailles* still following his Success, went on to *Ostalric*, where he found no great Resistance, and having taken it, he put his Army into Quarters of Refresh-ment, because of the Excessive Heat of the Season. After they had taken some Rest, and the Violence of the Weather abated, they March'd out again, and made themselves Masters of *Castel-Folet*. At the same time the *Spaniards* had laid Siege to *Ostalric*, and had brought it to Capitulate, but the Duke de *Noailles*, coming to its Relief before the Articles were Sign'd, the Treaty broke off, and the *Spanish* Army March'd away, *re infecta*. The *Miquelets*, du-ring all this War, were generally in Rebellion, and consequently serv'd under the *French*, being a lawless People without Faith or Honesty, always inclin'd to take the Strongest side, tho' against their Prince, only to Rob and Spoil the Country. The *Spaniards* endeavour'd the next Year 1695, to appear more formidable in *Catalonia*, and gain'd some small Advantages at the beginning of the Campaign, which Encourag'd them to lay Siege to *Castel-Folet*, but the Duke of *Vendosme*, forc'd them to quit that Enterprize with loss. Being disappointed there, they sat down before *Palamos*, with a Reinforcement of 5000 Men from aboard the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, which hearing of the approach of *Vendosme*, soon return'd to the Ships, and the *Spaniards* retir'd from before the place, and no-thing more was done this Campaign. The next, which was in 1696, the *Spanish* Army encamp'd near *Ostalric*, where the Duke of *Ven-dosme*, vigorously charg'd their Horse, which had march'd out to view him, and beat them to their Intrenchments; but, pursuing too eagerly, he sustain'd some loss by their Cannon, and so both of them remain'd satisfy'd, as if they had agreed to give one ano-ther no further Offence. We now come to the last Year of the War 1697, when the Duke of *Vendosme* with about 30000 Men sat down before *Barcelona*, on the 12th of July. The Treaches were open'd, and vigorously push'd on, tho' the bad Weather and great Fire from the Town much retarded them. Besides the *Spanish* Army lay on the other side of the City, and continually sent in Supplies of all that could be desir'd; so that, tho' the *French* Fleet bombard'd the place from the Sea, yet there was little likelihood of taking it. The *Spaniards* lay in two small Camps, both which *Vendosme* surpriz'd in the Night, marching him-self at the head of one Body of his Troops, and sending the other under the Command of the Marquess d'*Usson*, succeding so well in both places, that he entirely routed them, killing many, besides those that were drown'd in the River *Lobregat*, and taking all their Baggage. Having remov'd this Obstacle, the *French* soon lodg'd them-

themselves upon two Bastions, and made a Breach in the Wall ; whereupon the Governour capitulated, and the City was deliver'd up on the 15th of *August*. Now at last the Treaty of *Reswick* put an end to so much Bloodshed ; Peace was at length concluded betwixt *France*, *Spain*, the *Empire*, *England* and *Holland*, and in pursuance to it, all *Catalonia* restor'd to the King of *Spain*. Thus will we conclude this Account, leaving the Success of the present War to a more particular Relation, to be added as Supplement to this, when we shall be better inform'd of the Affairs there, than we can at present ; and when the Country shall be in a more settled Posture.

F I N I S.

Lebih lanjut, pada bagian akhir surat ini, ia menyatakan bahwa ia akan memberikan informasi tambahan mengenai hasil survei yang dilakukan oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) dan Komisi Nasional Pemilihan (KNP) terhadap hasil pemilihan presiden dan legislatif yang dilaksanakan pada 9 April 2019. Ia juga menyatakan bahwa ia akan memberikan informasi tambahan mengenai hasil survei yang dilakukan oleh KPU dan KNP terhadap hasil pemilihan presiden dan legislatif yang dilaksanakan pada 9 April 2019.